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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,545—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1895.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th Nov.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	28th ,, 1896.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	4th Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th ,,
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
B.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	8th ,,
,, GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
B. M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
† SUTLEJ	4204	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B.M.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	18th ,,
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4202	W. J. Nantes	25th ,,
B.M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B.M.I. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
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Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

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[illegible] TO TRIESTE, *VIA* [illegible] DEN, SUEZ, [illegible] SAID.

	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
[illegible]	[illegible]no. 1,409	350	7th Dec.
[illegible]	[illegible] 4,235	350	7th Jan. '96

[illegible] BY THIS ROUTE.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 21, 1895

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,122 tons, on the 30th November, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 30th November, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd December, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, about the 28th November, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, about the 3rd December, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, about the 14th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, about the 7th December, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th November, 1895. Agents.

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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Chartered Steamer "AURIOYO," 3,564 Tons, Captain R. SAMUEL, will SAIL on or about the 28th inst. for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.
For freight and further particulars apply to—
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FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS
TO FRIENDS IN EUROPE.
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CELEBRATED CIGARS
Sent free of all Expense to any Address in London at the following Cash Rates :—

1,000	Havannahs	for Rs. 130 ;	500 for Rs. 72-8.
1,000	Gem Muster	for Rs. 103 ;	500 for Rs. 59-0.
1,000	Nobles	for Rs. 126 ;	500 for Rs. 69-8.
1,000	Dawsons	for Rs. 144 ;	500 for Rs. 79-8.
1,000	Thomson's	for Rs. 162 ;	500 for Rs. 88-8.
1,000	Treacher's Muster	for Rs. 158 ;	500 for Rs. 86-8.
1,000	Club Muster	for Rs. 222 ;	500 for Rs. 121-0.
1,000	No. 1, Javas	for Rs. 162 ;	500 for Rs. 88-8.
1,000	No. 2, Javas	for Rs. 135 ;	500 for Rs. 75-0.
1,000	No. 3, Javas	for Rs. 112 ;	500 for Rs. 63-8.
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At Catalogue Prices, plus Carriage and Duty.
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	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	
Black Crepons	2 0	to 3	14	yd.
Serges, Navy and Black	1 12	to 3	14	yd.
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Coloured Alpacas	1 4	to 3	8	yd.
Coloured Serges	2 0	& 2	12	yd.
Dress Holland	0 10	to 1	2	yd.
French Cashmere	2 8			yd.
Black Cashmere	1 12	to 3	8	yd.
Nun's Cloths	0 8	& 2	0	yd.
Fancy Tweeds	1 2			yd.
Melton Cloths	0 6½	to 1	8	yd.

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China Silks, all Colours	0 12½			yd.
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Spot Pongee Silks	1 12			yd.
Tartan Plaid Silk	4 8			yd.
Surah Silks	2 8	& 3	12	yd.
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BLACK BAL SOCKS, EMBD. SIDES	2 0
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BLACK Lisle Thread, EMBD. FRONTS	2 12
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BLACK Pure Silk, EMBD. FRONTS	10 0
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The PURVEYING DEPARTMENT is now replete with all fresh English and French Oilmenstores of known make.
WINES, SPIRITS and LIQUEURS of all kinds.
TOYS of numerous kinds Moderately priced.
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GOLD BANGLES AND BRACELETS.

PLAIN GOLD.	Rs.
Grecian Bangle with Gold Facets	185
Sprig Bangle	170
Twisted Rope	88
Plain Round Band	50
,, Flat ,,	60
Fancy Mystic Twist	60
Horse-shoe and Hunting Crop	60
Plain rounded with Filigree design	30
Hunting Horn, Horse-shoe, and Spur, with platinum Mouthpiece	65
Heavy Star Pattern	125
Plain Broad Dress Bangle	142
Heavy Buckle do.	130
¼ inch Band with Fancy Filigree Work	95

JEWELLED.	
Wire "Fleur de Lys" set Pearls	105
Wire with two Horse-shoes, set rubies and sapphires, with pearl in centre of each	85
Narrow Band set 3 diamonds and 2 rubies	225
Narrow Band set ¼ hoop pearls and Lapis Lazuli	130
Grecian Bangle, handsomely set with diamonds, emeralds and rubies	775

JEWELLED.—(Cont.)	Rs.
Light Twist, with Star and Crescent, set Pearls and Ruby Star	120
Fancy Lapped Crescent and Star set Pearls	78
Wire Twist, with Heart, set with Pearls	58
Double Rope, with 3 Knots, each set with Pearl	80
¼ Hoop set with fine Oriental Pearls	75
Horse-shoe with Fine Oriental Pearls	75
Wire Blade set with 4 Pearls and 3 Diamonds	130
Lover's Knot set Pearls	110
5 Horse-shoes set with Pearls and Turquoise	55
¼ Hoop, fine large Pearls	150
¼ Hoop of 13 fine Graduated Diamonds	525
Round Twist, set with Diamonds and Rubies	150
Parisian Design set with Rubies, 2 Diamonds, and 2 Pearls	205
Do. do. set Diamonds	125
Flat Wire Band with oblique setting Rubies and Diamonds	110
Horse-shoe set Diamonds and Sapphire	265
1 Pair fancy 4-wire Bangles, with an oblique setting of 6 large white diamonds in each	1,600
Ditto ditto with double row of Diamonds, 3 in each row, making 12 diamonds in pair	1,000

GOLD BROOCHES.

Plain Horse-shoe	60	Hunting Crop with 2 Horse-shoes	24
Lover's Knot set with pearls	30	Bamboo Pattern with Swallow	24
Fox Horse-shoe and Hunting Crop	35	Curb with Flowers	32
Partially opened Pea-pod	25	Twist set with 3 Pearls	35
Curb and Lock	26	Plain Flat Curb	19
3 Horse-shoes and Hunting Crop	34	2 French Poodles	25
1895 Design	39	Guitar	26
Post Horn and Horse-shoe	28	Violin	28
Filgree Horse-shoe set with Pearls	60	Curb wish Anchor	14

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MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER AT HOME AT UNDER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN WITH
THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINES.
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SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
OPPOSITE MAIN ENTRANCE, PRINCE'S DOCK.
By kind Permission of the Respective Commanders,
A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
Will be given in Aid of the above Institute by the
Members of the Stewards' Department
of the following P. & O. Ships:—
s. s. Carthage, s. s. Peninsular,
and s. s. Ganges,
TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Overture ..... Messrs. Harvey, Collis, & Roakes.
2. Song ..... "Kathleen" ..... Mr. Rowe.
3. Song (so ald) ..... "Hav'n't arrived" ..... " Clements.
4. Song ..... "Tommy Atkins" ..... " Knott.
5. Song ..... "Amateur Photographer" ..... " Saunders.
6. Song (selected) ..... " J. Wright.
7. Song and Dance ..... " Collis.
8. Song ..... "Oh Hi my" ..... " Hills.
9. Song (comic) ..... "Sharp at one" ..... " Moore.
10. Song (selected) ..... " E. Stevenson.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.
PART II.

1. Song ..... "Mask and Faces" Mr. Shearing.
2. Cornet Solo (selected) ..... " Roakes.
3. ..... The Original Waes { Messrs. Collis and Waeste.
4. ..... Gauge Marionettes { Messrs. Collis and Waeste.
5. Song ..... "Queen of the Earth" .. Mr. Stone.
6. Song and Dance .. "Brighton" ..... " Harvey.
7. Song ..... "Au Revoir" ..... " Grainger.
8. Song (miscel) ..... " Giles.
9. Song (so ald) ..... "She wanted something to play with" " Newbarry.
10. Song (comic) .. "Houses in between" " Moore.
11. Highland Fling ..... " Macdonald.

Doors Open at 8 p.m. Commence 8-45.
ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats ..... Two Rupees,
The several Seats ..... One Rupee.
Back Seats ..... Eight Annas.
Tickets can be had from the Manager, Seamen's Institute.

THE S. S. "BUSCHIR," from BUSREH, BUSHIRE, and BUNDER ABBAS, has ARRIVED and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for the Captain's COUNTERSIGNATURE, at the Offices of HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE ALLANA, Esq., Masjid Bunder, and to TAKE DELIVERY respective GOODS without delay.
All claims must be presented for settlement before the Vessel leaves this Port, otherwise they will not be entertained.
H. VENATOR,
S. S. "Buschir."

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "PERSIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.
Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the Risk and Expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take DELIVERY without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all Responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 27th November, 1895.

NOTICE.
THE CAPTAIN of the S. S. "BUSCHIR," will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS CONTRACTED by his CREW while in this Port.
H. VENATOR,
Master, S. S. "Buschir."

BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD., OF MUNICH.
WE have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of this Company, and are prepared to accept Marine Insurance Risks at Current Rates.
GILL & Co.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS,
IN GREAT VARIETIES.
ARTISTIC AND OF THE
LATEST DESIGN AND NOVELTIES
FROM
5 DIFFERENT PUBLISHERS,
From Annas 2 to Rs. 8 each.
MORENAS AND COMPANY,
MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
A SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of SURPLUS and UNSERVICEABLE STORES, consisting of Steel Sleepers, Old Rail Pieces, Tools of Kinds, Timber, and other Miscellaneous Articles will be held at the General Stores, Hubli, on the 5th proximo, at 9-30 A.M., and at Bangalore Depot, on the 12th proximo, at 1 P.M. Terms strictly Cash.
The Special Rate of one-fifth of a pie per maund per mile will be allowed over the S. M. Railway Lines for the Carriage of Materials purchased, for 30 days from date of Sale.
H. WEIR,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Hubli, 25th November, 1895.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of November, 1895, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of passing a Formal Resolution for putting the Company into Voluntary Liquidation and appointing a Liquidator, in accordance with the Indian Companies Act.
The Shareholders are particularly requested to be present.
FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
Bombay, 27th November, 1895.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000	= Rs	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 4,500,000	= "	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,928,000	= "	78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARIS'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

SALES BY AUCTION.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
As the undersigned Auctioneers voluntarily wind up their Establishment, the whole of the stock-in-trade, shop fittings, &c., will be sold by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms in Medows Street, No. 21, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 4th and 5th December next, at 2 P.M. each day.
The same consisting of several large size teakwood and French-polished show cupboards, counters, long tables, office tables, bookshelf, bentwood chairs, high tools, gas chandeliers, also a lot of rich plated and glassware, Smith and Wellstoods' stoves, utensils in great varieties, Corbet's flour mills, fire-proof safes, and several other articles.
Terms of Sale—A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and balance to be paid and goods cleared away within next day.
The goods are now on view.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, November 23, 1895.

SHERRY.
"LA TORRE," a natural Solera, is a Dry Wine, combining great Flavor with Delicacy of Bouquet.
Rs 27-10, CASH.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
ACCORDING to AGREEMENT 7th October, 1895, per MR. A. F. TURNER, Solicitor, I have exclusively taken in hand the MANAGEMENT of the Firm, E. TAURINES, Photographer, 67, Medows Street.
All Payments and Deliveries are therefore to be made directly to me, and no discharge will be binding unless Signed by me, or by my duly constituted Attorney, Mr. ALFRED POLIDORI. Any other discharge being a forgery, will be prosecuted accordingly.—Bombay, 27th November, 1895.
A CONROY,
Partner in the Firm of E. Taurines.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

COMMERCIAL AND L. M. BANK, LIMITED.
THE TRADE DEMAND for the Busy Season having commenced to set in, this Branch is authorized to receive short period Deposits on Special Terms to be learnt on application to the Undersigned.
F. D. STRANACK,
Esplanade Road, Nov. 22, 1895. Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
DISCONTINUANCE OF SPECIAL FAST PASSENGER TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO POONA ON FRIDAYS.
WITH reference to the Notice, dated the twenty-second of May last, the public are advised that the SPECIAL FAST PASSENGER TRAIN which now leaves Bombay at 17-30 o'clock on FRIDAYS only for Poona, will be DISCONTINUED on and after FRIDAY next, the 29th instant.
E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
CASTOR OIL.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of CASTOR OIL, required by the Company, for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1895, estimated at 350 Tons.
Tenders which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December, after which hour no Tender will be taken.
Forms of Tender can be obtained, and sample seen upon application to the Undersigned.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd November, 1895.

PORBANDAR STONE TRADE.
THE celebrated PORBANDAR STONE QUARRIES have now been connected by Railway with the Port of Porbandar, and from 1st January, 1896, Stone will be booked direct from the Quarries to the Shipping Wharf—a distance of 10 miles.
As the demand for this Stone is rapidly increasing and the difficulty of cartage has now been removed, there is a good opening for contractors and capitalists desirous of entering the Stone Trade. The Administrator is now prepared to grant leases of new quarry sites for fixed periods on favourable terms. Applications for these should be made at once to the Undersigned, who will be glad to furnish any further information desired.
W. T. MORISON,
Administrator, Porbandar State.
Porbandar, 18th November, 1895.

NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.
FRESH FRUITS, Fish, Vegetables, Provisions, &c., sent to Out-stations. Dates, Apricots, and Walnuts, each 3 annas per lb.
TUKINA, Bazaar-supplier,
Khara Kua, Bombay.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.—A very handsome well-bred BAY WALER PAIR, 16 hands, 5 years, quiet in Harness, and very good Steppers.
2. A CHESNUT PAIR of ARABS, very showy in Harness and quiet to ride.
3. A PAIR of GREY ARABS, 14-2, 5 and 6 years, very fast, with good action, suitable for a Victoria or Mail Phaeton, good Hacks.
4. A stylish varnished GIG with a Bay Country-bred Pony, 14 hand.
5. A brand new stylish VICTORIA, by Simpson, of Madras, for one or pair of Horses.
6. A miniature circular-pointed BROUGHAM, by above maker, quite new.
7. An ENGLISH GIG, by Windower, light and clean, running nearly as good as new.
8. Ralli Cart.
9. A Bennett's DOG-CART, with Brimsmead Patent Adjusting Shafts, suitable for 14 Arab to 15 hands, Waler.
POLO SADDLES, by the best leading Makers—Sowtar, Whippy, Smith, and others. Harness of every description. Single, pair horses and four-in-hand. Conveyances with single or pair of horses available on hire by the month.
For particulars apply to
LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., and for opinion or trial of above Horses to Lieut-Colonel ANDERSON, Byculla Livery Stables.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY & POONA.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

ONE Needle in 17 years. A Wonder of the day! Mrs. J. E. Wass, of Rotherham, Yorkshire, says:—It is now 17 years since I bought one SINGER SEWING MACHINE. It has almost been in constant use. I have never needed a screw to it yet, and only broken one needle since I got it."—SINGER COMPANY, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
EMIL POHL	London.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.
Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

FRED. GIESLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.
Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 79 and Pints Rs. 42 per doz.
For India " " Rs. 79 " Rs. 42 "
For those Cream of Champagnes
Apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.
C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)
CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.. Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES:
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes Investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
" " for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.
General Banking Business transacted.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.
THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.
APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.
TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.
And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.
Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.
Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.
Signature
NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is [illegible] to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.
It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

AUG. A. FRIDLANDER,
PRECIOUS STONE DEALER,
14, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCH OFFICES:	TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESSES:
31, HYLTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.	"METZIAH, LONDON."
2, TULPSTRAAT, AMSTERDAM.	"FRIDLANDER, BIRMINGHAM."
40, RUE DE MALINES, BRUXELLES.	A B C CODE USED.

IS OPEN TO RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF RUBIES, SAPPHIRES, PEARLS AND ALL PRECIOUS STONES. HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN, AND IMMEDIATE TELEGRAPHIC CASH OFFERS WILL BE MADE.
GOODS CAN BE CONSIGNED DIRECT OR THROUGH ANY LONDON BANK.
REFERENCES CAN BE OBTAINED AT
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., LONDON, OR BRANCHES IN INDIA.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
SIMON LEHMANN & Co, BANKERS PARIS
AMSTERDAMSCHE BANK, AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND
GEBRUDER STERN, BANKERS, HANAU, GERMANY.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Board of Directors:—
THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, ESQ.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, ESQ.
W. M. MACAULAY, ESQ.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.
ALL,
Who are desirous of effecting
LIFE ASSURANCES
Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
ORIENTAL
With those of any other Company.
It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.
As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.
All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.
It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.
Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.
It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features
Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.
FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.
Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,500,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.
LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.
ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.
THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.
Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 50 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.
GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.
Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.
The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.
Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.
PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS, LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

INSURANCE.
FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.
FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.
New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—
£1,017,690.
LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.
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Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.
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AGENTS: Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street.
BRANCH OFFICE: OLD SECRETARIAT, D. LINDSAY, Secretary.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
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"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.
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Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—
C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co). WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
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12 Months ..... 3½ per cent.
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Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£160,000

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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED),
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED 1885.
CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.
BRANCHES, BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDI.
Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.
LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	23,62,487	0 10
Reserves and Rest	"	10,46,454	1 6
Deposits	"	92,51,885	10 1
Bills and Acceptances	"	7,71,512	12 5
Sundries	"	2,31,133	5 2
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772	14 0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	13,30,553	4 4
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	7,75,910	5 6
Loans, Bills, Advances	"	1,11,01,222	4 9
Properties, Dead Stock	"	1,48,331	9 8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	"	3,07,525	5 9
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772	14 0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ per annum or 36, 12,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Royal Bombay Golf Club: St. Andrew's medal and handicap.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Distribution of prizes, St. Xavier's College, Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji presiding, 5-30 p.m.
Varsity Entertainment, Seamen's Institute, 9 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet at Jaekal Club.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Buschir entered the dock on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Aston Hall left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., to-day, Thursday.

RELIGIOUS LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered in Gujerati, at the Theosophical Hall, at 6 o'clock, this evening. Subject: "Prayer in the Zoroastrian Religion, and its Relation to Holy and Prophetic Manthras."

FAIR.—The annual fair of Shree Bhowanishunker, of the late Hon'ble Juggunnath Sunkersett, will be held on 1st December, at Tardeo Road, and will be continued for five days. There will be the usual display of fire-works.

KAPOLE NIRASHRIT FUND.—We are requested by the honorary secretaries of this Charity to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following additional donations to the above Fund:—From Mr. Ghelabhai Damji, in the memory of his deceased wife, Rs. 15; and from Mr. Jivraj Doolabhji, in the memory of his deceased mother, Bai Kasturbai, Rs. 5.

THE KARANJIA MURDER CASE.—Mr. Green, Superintendent of Police, Colaba District, will, to-day, proceed to Karanjia, to hear evidence that has been collected by the Bombay Police, who have especially been deputed to that place to make enquiry into the matter. If the evidence is found sufficient to prove a *prima facie* case, Mr. Green will prosecute the suspected persons before a magistrate, at Karanjia.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A variety entertainment, the programme of which is published in our advertisement columns, will be given, this evening, at the Seamen's Institute. Such entertainments are popular enough, and need scarcely any recommendation to enlist the patronage of the public. The songs and other pieces selected for the evening entertainment are perfectly in keeping with nautical taste.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, when there were also present: Messrs. R. H. Vincent, T. W. Cuffe, S. Rebsch, Fazulbhai Visram, Abdulla M. Dharamsey, Harkisondas Narotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and Dr. A. G. Viegas. Several items of business, which were of a routine nature, having been disposed of, the Committee adjourned.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of October last, two horses and ten bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates, and with the consent of the owners; while twenty-four bullocks and ten horses were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month; 433 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and 182 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts.

DROWNED IN THE BABOOLA TANK.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, at the Baboola Tank Road, touching the death of Gopal Ramchunder, aged thirty, keeping a pan-shop at Pydhownie. Deceased was addicted to drink, and spent all his earnings in giving way to the vice. About half-past 10 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, Gopal, while under the influence of liquor, went to the Baboola Tank, and having taken off his clothes, went into the water to bathe, and was drowned. His body was recovered last [illegible] police. A verdict of accidental death by [illegible]ded.

[illegible]ENCY NOTES.—Sadarshansing Setti[illegible] the Postal Department, Hosbangabad, [illegible]nt on a visit to Bombay, has made a [illegible]ice that his old and trustworthy ser[illegible]adhshan Gager, disappeared on Tuesday [illegible] complainant's temporary residence at [illegible]king with him Rs. 500 in currency notes, [illegible] his master. Complainant does not suspect the [illegible] who is a postal peon, of having made away with the notes, as he had been in his service for the last ten years, but believes that the man must have lost the money on the road, and must have been keeping out of the way through fear.

QUARRELOUS WOMEN.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Irma Hetter, a barmaid in the Criterion Restaurant, charged another barmaid, Rosa Rosina, with assaulting her on the 18th instant. Mr. F. P. Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, appeared for complainant, while Mr. Hugh Sealy defended accused. There existed some ill-feeling between the parties since complainant separated from accused, with whom she was living in Military Square Lane for nearly a month. Accused went to the complainant, and demanded the nine soda-water "empties," which she had lent her. Some quarrel took place, and accused assaulted complainant. The magistrate fined accused Rs. 5.

A POLICEMAN ROBBING HIS FELLOW.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Fleming charged Bhugwandin Shast, a policeman, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a watch and chain, valued at Rs. 16, the property of Narayen Mahadeo, another policeman. On the night of the 24th instant complainant and accused were doing duty at the Nepean Sea Road. About midnight complainant went to sleep, putting his watch and chain under his head, and on getting up on the following morning found them missing. He questioned accused, who denied all knowledge of them. On Tuesday morning complainant met accused at the Ridge Road, and they had an altercation, when Inspector Fleming, who happened to pass by that way, went up to them, and after hearing complainant, searched accused, and recovered the watch and chain from under his *dhotur*. Accused pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION.—Bachoo Sarabjeet, a Purdesee, aged about twenty-one, employe of a blacksmith, was, yesterday, charged at the instance of Constable Murray, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession a silver bar, of the value of Rs. 84, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. About 8 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, a policeman doing duty at the Centre Road, Kamatipoora, received information from a townsman, named Vithoo, that the accused had been loitering about the locality for the last three days in a very suspicious manner, and that the accused and another Purdesee were that morning attempting to dispose of a silver bar at a goldsmith's shop in that street. The sepoy went to the accused's place, and on searching it recovered the stolen property. The accused in defence said that he purchased the silver bar out of the savings he had collected from his daily earnings. The magistrate disbelieved the statement, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment and ordered the property to be confiscated.

WRONGFUL ARREST BY A POLICEMAN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Superintendent Grennan, at the instance of the Commissioner of Police, charged Mahadoo Satoo, a police sepoy, for wrongfully retaining Darashah Furdunji Cowasji, a student in the Grant Medical College, on the 22nd instant, at Kika Street. From the evidence it appears that the accused was attempting to seize a woman, and this caused a large crowd to collect, the student being one among them. He asked the policeman the reason why he acted in that manner towards a woman. No satisfactory answer being forthcoming from the policeman, the Parsee took down his number on a piece of paper. The sepoy thereupon took the Parsee into custody, and marched him off to the chowkey and placed him before his officer, Mr. Mayers. In convicting accused, the magistrate remarked that he had no business to take the Parsee into custody in the absence of any cognizable charge. He was fined Rs. 25, with the alternative of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PANIC IN DAMAUN.—A correspondent writes under Monday's date:—A large number of persons took fright at the appearance of the "edital" making the pass signed by the Governor of Damaun and countersigned by the Governor-General of Goa *sine qua non* to permitting persons to leave the territory of Damaun, and some thousands left yesterday for Bombay, Vapi, Bugwada, Bodwara, and other places, and many others were preparing to leave, and many shops remained closed, when the indefatigable Acting Secretary (called Administrator), looking to the state of affairs, had a consultation with his Excellency the Governor, with the result that the Government Translator, Mr. Eshwantrao, was deputed to proclaim even on a *dies-non* another short "edital" revoking the former "edital," and removing all restrictions upon persons leaving or visiting Damaun. Confidence was immediately restored, and friends and relatives of many persons who had left Damaun sent errands and messengers to call them back. The people here are unanimous in bestowing great praise upon his Excellency the Governor, the Acting Secretary, and their Hindu advisers for nipping in the bud the feeling of dissatisfaction that was taking root in the hearts of the loyal subjects of this place.

THE WHOLESALE THEFT OF OPIUM.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, further heard the case in which Nana Govind, a railway police sepoy, Yesu Bapu, a hamal, Sitaram Babaji and Aba Potlaji, also sepoys, B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, stood charged with theft, at the instance of Inspector Manockshah, of the Railway Police, in respect of opium, valued at Rs. 1,300. Mr. S. B. Spencer, Mr. S. B. Kapadia, and Mr. De Souza, pleaders, defended the second, third and fourth accused, respectively, the first accused conducting his defence in person. The third and fourth accused were discharged in the absence of sufficient evidence, while the first and second accused were convicted. The magistrate remarked that he had no hesitation in accepting as true the evidence of the Inspector of Police, Mr. Ballantyne, of the Customs Department, and the detectives of the Opium Department. The first accused was discovered to be in possession of a quantity of opium which formed part of the 102 balls of opium which were missing out of a consignment lying at Colaba, where the accused were engaged. With regard to the second accused the police inspector had appeared to have taken good care to assemble a trustworthy *punch*, in whose presence the accused's house was searched and the stolen property was discovered concealed in a baby's cradle, notwithstanding the fact that accused's wife dissuaded the police from prosecuting their search in the cradle. The accused's duty a *muccadum* afforded him access to the waggons at Colaba and information as to their contents. The opium found in accused's house was indentical in quality and description with that found in the chest which had been tampered with. The accused were sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of theft and to a term of three months' imprisonment of a like description on the charge of possessing more than two tolas of opium in contravention of section 9 of the Opium Act.

ALLEGED CRUEL TREATMENT OF A FATHER-IN-LAW.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Murray charged one Babaji Dhakoo, a Hindu mochee, aged about forty, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to his daughter-in-law, Savitree, aged fourteen, in that he branded her by means of a heated iron. The complainant resided with her husband and his parents at Kamateepoora. On the 17th instant, it is alleged, accused locked complainant up in his room, and branded her with a hot iron on her legs and different parts of her body, and then having chained her left leg with a piece of wood, fastened it with a padlock and key and imprisoned her in that manner for three days. When she was being branded, her husband and her mother-in-law were outside the room, and although she cried out no one could come into the room, as the door was fastened from inside. About an hour after she was branded the father-in-law opened the door, when her husband and mother-in-law entered the room, but they did not say anything to her, nor did the girl, who was crying, say anything to them. After three days her legs were unfettered, but she was not allowed to go anywhere. About 2 o'clock, on Monday afternoon she was ordered by the mother-in-law to carry a bundle of fire-wood to a Mahomedan at Madanpoora. The girl took up the bundle, and after carrying it to a short distance from the house, threw it down on the ground, and ran away to her mother's house at De Lisle Road, and told her everything about the cruel treatments she had been subjected to by her father-in-law. Subsequently, the girl was taken by her brother to Inspector Briscoe, who, after investigating the matter, charged the accused before the magistrate. The cause of this cruel treatment was stated to be that the girl disobeyed the orders of her husband and her father-in-law, and frequently went to her mother without their permission. The case was adjourned to Tuesday next, and the accused was liberated on bail in a sum of Rs. 100.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 27, Hummum Street, Mr. Nowroji Jehanghir Gamadia presiding. The following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

The directors have to lay before the shareholders their annual report and balance-sheet of the company for the year ending 30th June 1895. The cotton season has been in every respect an unfortunate one; not only was the crop an exceptionally small one, but the quality was very poor specially in all districts where the company has factories. The number of bales pressed by the company was only 83,393 bales as compared with 117,069 bales last year, and 1,18,815 bales the year before. The cotton account shows a loss of Rs. 73,564-8-4, which your directors much regret. Joint working arrangements now exist at the following factories: Karanja, Kekri, Etawah, Agra, Wardha, Delhi, Khangaum, Julgaum, and Dhulia, and your directors are doing their utmost to arrange for such working on an equitable basis at other factories where similar arrangements are possible. Your factories and machinery are in good working order, and prospects for the coming season seem brighter. The profit and loss account shows a debit balance of Rs. 46,062-10-11, but you will note that the following accounts, which are quite exceptional have been written off:—Rs. 29,937-12-11, being bad debts on account of Bhaemull Bhojraj and Khimjee Vardhman's insolvencies; Rs. 8,939-0-11, being bad debt on account of Khangaum and Karinja constituents; Rs. 7,126-3-10, the amount of the late cashier's defalcations referred to in last year's report; Rs. 2,192-1-0; the amount misappropriated by the ex-head clerk in charge, for which he was sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment; Rs. 224-15-7 theft by a sepoy of Railway freight. He was sentenced to six monnths' rigorous imprisonment. The above may be regarded as special misfortunes which your directors trust may not occur again. Mr. A. W. Campbell resigned his position as Chief Agent on 30th September last. Mr. Thos. H. Moore was appointed in his place, and under this new arrangement, the company will sell its produce abroad, as well as locally, although preference will be given to local selling. Under clause 86 of the Articles of Association Mr. Laljee Shamjee retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. Mr. H. C. Wright has been elected a director in place of Mr. Thos H. Moore, who resigned on assuming the Chief Agency.

The chairman in proposing the adoption of the above report said:—I am sorry to have to address to you on this occasion. The result laid before you, I and my colleagues extremely regret. It has been an unfortunate year and more so as the same state of circumstances prevailed during the last two years. The loss shown on cotton account is not the loss of this year alone. It includes loss on cotton taken over from the previous year. There was a suit filed by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company in respect of cotton which was lying on our hands since the season of 1893 and we had to settle that suit under lawyer's advice. All debts due to the company since that year have also been carefully scrutinized, and the result of such a scrutiny was the writing off the sum shown in the accounts. I am glad to be able to say that a further arrangement has been made for joint-working in the important factory at Oomrawuttee. The current year's prospects look distinctly more promising, and with all previous imcumbrances now removed, and under the able management of the new chief Agent, I hope we shall be able to meet you next year with a more prosperous balance-sheet.

The proposition having been duly seconded, it was carried. It was also resolved that Mr. Lalji Shamji, who retired by rotation, be re-elected direckor of the company. Messrs. Furdoonji Ardeshir Cursetji and Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji were appointed auditors for the current year commencing from the 1st July 1895 at a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

DIVINE SERVICE.

BOWEN M. E. CHURCH. APOLLO BUNDER.

7-15 a.m. and 8 p.m.—Rev. Dennis Osborne will conduct Evangelistic Service.

IN the matter of Baths, the American millionaire has out-rivalled the richest and most luxurious Roman that disrobed. Mr. Adolph Sutro has spent some of his fabulous fortune in tunnelling the cliffs at San Francisco, so that the Pacific flows into enormous tanks—some hot, some cold, some for swimmers, and some exclusively for children. The largest tank in 250 ft. by 150 ft., The place, is said to be "full of beauty and colour, with tropical plants and rows of grewing palms" while through the glass side-walls is seen the ocean view. Here may the millionaire and his friends bathe to the music of an orchestra, lounge at intervals in a conservatory and aquarium, and, when they have clad themselves in the palatially furnish dressing-rooms, take their refreshment in a splendid hall.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

DACOITY IN THE BELGAUM DISTRICT.

IMPERATRIX VS. KALLA BIN APANNA AND OTHERS.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE charge to the jury does not call on them to find whether the "corpus delicti," the fact of the dacoity, was proved beyond reasonable doubt: and the Government Pleader has not averred in this Court that he did so call. The following passage appears to me to show that on the contrary he left the jury to assume this cardinal fact to exist, because the defence—he does not say which prisoners defence—admitted the dacoity to be a reality. "Case for defence practically is that Venkatesh may have been murdered by dacoits who were not recognized by inmates of the house, and that these inmates have falsely charged accused, either because they suspect them, or because they think it is a favourable opportunity to ruin a number of enemies." This passage and the whole cross-examination shows that there was at the trial no admission of the fact of dacoity or robbery: there is none whatever on the record. Every part of the eye-witness' story was attacked and when the pleaders were on the only tangible part, the ornaments claimed as stolen out of Sita Bai's lock of hair, the defence was successful, as the jury declared that the claim of the eye-witnesses was false. On such pleadings the Judge at the end of the trial ought, in so serious a case where this claim to the ornaments was pressed in order to secure several convictions of a capital crime, to have told the jury that this claim was the only real support of the story of Hanmant and the three women that the secret murder was a crime committed by outsiders for the sake of gain, and was the only real support of their attempt to throw suspicion off themselves, the close relations of the other inmate who, they say, opened the door for the robbers. The Judge surely ought to have pointed out that the first record of the affair, the official report made by the Patel under section 10 of Bombay Act VIII. of 1867, says Venkatesh was killed on the very spot where he lay asleep, and that this statement had not been explained, and that it was absolutely inconsistent with the wonderful narrative about him having been killed in the women's sleeping room by the man with lighted candles, some of them next-door neighbours, such as the two Brahmans whom this Court acquitted when three sentences of death came before it. As to a supposed admission by a prisoner, the Lords of the Privy Council say in Reg. vs. Bertrand, L. R., P.C., 534: "The object of a trial is the administration of justice in a course as free from doubt or chance of miscarriage as merely human administration of it can be—not the interests of either party. This remark very much lessens the importance of a prisoner's consent, even when he is advised by counsel, and substantially, not of course literally, affirms the wisdom of the common understanding in the profession that a prisoner can consent to nothing." These observations apply to trials in India except so far as the Indian Code allow statements to be made by prisoners, and under certain circumstances solemn and precise admissions by their counsel. But if a counsel says "admitting for the sake of argument that there was a dacoity, the prisoner is not proved to have been present," that is no admission at all. Even where there have been admission the Court ought to be scrupulous in fixing attention on the point of "corpus delicti" as is shown in the reported trials for witchcraft, where many innocent persons suffered. The history of the crime of treason is another illustration. In so awful a case as the present, where the claim to the ornaments was used to get men sentenced to death, although there was no evidence of any attempt, at the time of the alleged dacoity, to specify even or to recover by search any of the Rs. 8,000 worth of property stolen or of any specification till now of the documents stolen, the jury should have been asked to consider whether there had been a robbery at all. The general doctrine is stated in Wills on Circumstantial Evidence, 4th Edn., 199, in very clear terms as follows:—"Every allegation of the commission of legal crime involves the establishment of two distinct propositions, namely, that an act has been committed from which legal responsibility arises, and that the guilt of such act attaches to a particular individual, though the evidence is not always separable into distinct parts or applicable to each of those propositions. Such a complication of difficulties occasionally attends the proof of crime, and many cases have occurred of convictions for alleged offences which have never existed, that it is a fundamental and inflexible rule of legal procedure, of universal obligation, that no persons shall be required to answer, or be involved in the consequences of guilt, without satisfactory proof of the "corpus delicti" either by direct evidence or by cogent and irresistible grounds of presumption." (Rex. vs. Burdett, 4 B. and Ald., 123.) I do not doubt that Kalla and Ibrahim have both been seriously prejudiced by the misdirections and omissions of the charge delivered to the jury. The only evidence of their presence at the dacoity is that of the four eye-witnesses who are so immensely discredited each and all, and have been so from the beginning. Both of us have in our judgment acquitting the three men sentenced after the unanimous verdict to die given our reasons for believing that Hanmant's uncorroborated story about his presence at the murder is untrue. So there are only three witnesses to identify Kalla and Ibrahim, these three women; but it is not very strong even if believed to be given without guile; and it would be contrary to principle to believe them, firstly, because of the enormous variations and expansions of their story; secondly, because they have made a false claim to other people's ornaments in a persistent endeavour to get their next-door neighbours hanged. Join this to the fact that no other person save the dacoits and the very body acted as if Rs.8,000 and documents had not been stolen. The murder can be accounted for without assuming a dacoity, especially as the dacoity theory requires the Court to stomach, on the evidence of Hanmant and three women only, a narrative as unsubstantial as the cases of witchcraft, and as wonderful as the capture of Sita in the Ramayana. The original story started at the time was murder only. The accretions began late on the Tuesday when the make-believe jury sat on the lock of hair and the false claim to the ornaments was concocted with deadly intention to kill the Brahmin neighbours by judicial murder—a purpose frustrated only by the thorough examination of the evidence and all the Canarese documents in the High Court. These ornaments may have been claimed to meet the arguments of the vast property you describe was stolen by outsiders, but not found. Why did you take no trouble to get it back, why did you not inform when you were asked and found by law to answer the Patel and the District Police? Why did not they insist on answers when they had the lawful power, and their obvious duty required them to get hold of the property and the documents, if the charge of robbery by outsiders was true?" The Judge ought also to have pointed out that the story of dacoity was based on a prior conspiracy, of which, as also of the coming and going of the dacoits on the night of the murder, there was no evidence except the retracted confession of Narayen. I am clear that on the discredited evidence of the three women no Judge sitting with Assessors would convict Kalla and Ibrahim. Therefore following Reg. vs. Fattechand, I would acquit them. The case of the schoolboy Narayen, a lad of 17 years of age, is more perplexing. The facts that nobody saw any dacoit and that no inmate suggested a search for stolen property were doubtless noticed at the time by the police: and also that there was no housebreaking and not the least hurt done to any of the women. Except the inmates there is no evidence as to when the murder occurred, how long the body had been dead; and it is quite clear that the inmates, whatever excuse they may allege, deferred all outcry until a time when every dacoit could get away unperceived, and the immense booty had become untraceable. The Patel reported that the man had been killed on the very spot where he lay asleep. The wounds, all parallel about the shoulder, seem such as one man slashing with one weapon on the same place might inflict on a sleeping man. These facts and the absence of all outcry may have been the causes why suspicion fell on the inmates; the Chief Constable says he fell upon the boy Narayen. Nothing effective was done; their clothes were not examined; and no shrewd policeman inquired whether the inmates had not spread out a few empty boxes as part of the later story about, 1st, the Rs. 8,000 and documents; 2nd, the false claim made to ornaments on the Wednesday after. It may or may not be that the assailant was one of the inmates or hired by any of them; he may have been some outsider who somehow got into the house. But some explanation is required as to how he got in, whether we take the Patel's first story that Venkatesh was slain on the spot where he was sleeping, or whether we believe the story started after the suspicion against the inmates had been raised that he was killed by his next-door neighbours and others, whom we have acquitted of the murder, after they had done their best to secure their own conviction, as the inmates say by lighting up ten or twelve candles to illuminate the crime and forcing the women to sit up in the best positions for identifying the men's features. I am of opinion, especially with regard to the Privy Council's remark about the object of a trial, that the prisoner Narayen was entitled like the others to proper remarks from the Judge as to "corpus delicti," and that the Judge should have pointed out that there was no sealmony to corroborate his confession made on the 24th February about the plot at Belgaum. In that long story told to the Mamlutdar and Magistrate of the second class, Mr Joshi, he told much of Hanmant's later story about dacoits with candles and the pathetic incidents of the murder: and he is the author of the story of the Belgaum plot, evidently meant to bring to the gallows the different enemies of the family who have been acquitted by the jury and by this Court when the three sentences of death came before it. He also gets over the difficulty about the house not being broken, and about no sound being heard, nor any robber seen to arrive by saying that in pursuance of the plot he let the murderers in, not knowing that they meant to murder, but because he hated Venkatesh, because he would not come to partition off the house, and because the plotters promised the schoolboy Rs. 1,000. Narayen heard this confession read at the trial and heard the evidence of Hanmant about Narayen confessing in the early morning and the evidence of Kashi Bai, his own mother, and Subrao, his father, to the same effect. He also heard read his retractation before the Magistrate on the 17th June of his whole story. But after all this he made his own statement to the Judge in which he adheres to the story about robbers entering and muffling the women and killing Venkatesh, but denies all complicity of himself. His explanation was that when the District Police had come, they on the Tuesday and Wednesday asked Hanmant and the inmates who had killed Venkatesh and got a reply that they had not seen the murderers and did not know; whereon the police said "The wall is not broken, so we will put you all in the jail, as the murder has taken place in your house." Under this pressure, and being told it would be a good thing for him and the other inmates if he made a statement, he says he agreed to do so, and he blames the chief constable, the kulkarni, and Hanmant, and his father Subrao for having got him to make up his long story to Mr. Joshi. Therefore the only thing Narayen wished the jury to believe was that the murderers got into the house without his help; not that there was no dacoity at all. I do not think the evidence of Hanmant, Subrao, and the women against the schoolboy can be imputed to any desire to aid justice; their outrageous falsehoods noticed fully by us both on other points precludes any such intention. But Narayen had a plender, and might have shown if such be the case by cross-examining them that he never confessed to them in the dawn after the murder. If there was no robbery at all, a fact within his knowledge, he might have so told the Court; the conviction by the jury of abetment of simple theft is more due to himself than to any omission of the Sessions Judge. The jury were his proper judges; and as he had full opportunity to explain his conduct to them, and as Mr. Justice Ranade holds the dacoity proved, I do not think there is a case for interference by the High Court. My impression about him and Kalla, is, however, that they wished to get made witnesses, that is to say, to get pardons: and in that secure position to say what they chose in conformity with some false theory of the case, implicating people in large numbers by such frail evidence as reports of mere conversations, using that means to contradict written documents, and as in the Poona plot and other old State trials, putting forth uncorroborated stories of conspiracies and plots in order to give a semblance of probability to the story. The case shows how earnestly the Magistrates having jurisdiction should, on receipt of the reports the police are bound to send, consider what is reported: and compare it with the records made by the village officers under Bombay Act VIII. of 1867. In dealing with stories told by suspected persons, ready to secure their own safety by accusing others right and left, much attention should be given by the Courts to the remarks of this Court on the Mamlutdar's Declaration of Indulgence in Q. E. vs. Chagan, I. L. R. 14, Bom., 350. Such witnesses have often been used for judicial murders, and in the present case we have noticed already that Hanmant was allowed to take up the line of Titus Oates and allowed his own time to name one enemy after another, as in those days "when Bedloe and Dangerfield Bedloe and Oates found a Tongue to declare half the natives deserved to be hung." In the present case these same eye-witnesses tried also to get capital convictions of other persons whom the jury acquitted; and it is either by accident or by humanity on the part of the prosecution that the prisoners Kalla and Ibrahim have escaped capital sentences, for the evidence is that they were at the murder, and the original story was that the murder was committed in order to get more property, and this is what Mr. Justice Ranade believes. It is true that convictions on which Courts of Session pass sentence of death or operative only on confirmation by the High Court; as in decrees of divorce under Act IV. of 1869 the Legislature has not thought it safe to entrust the Court below with the power of pronouncing binding decisions followed by the highest penalty known to the law, Hay vs. Gordon, L. R. 4 P. C., 337, and even when there has been verdict of a jury the confirmatory judgment of the High Court is practically the judgment in the suit. In no case ought men to be sentenced when there is reasonable doubt if the crime was committed; and Courts ought always to remember that conversations can be invented at any moment, and that the uncorroborated plot based on mere conversation is a favourite weapon of a false witness. I must add that whether there was a dacoity or not that question should have gone to the jury. I differ on that point with Mr. Justice Ranade. We agree that Hanmant did not see it, and I refuse to believe the remaining witnesses, the three women, because as we both point out they have greatly changed their first story about their means of identifying the robbers and because the jury rightly declare their claim to the ornaments to be false; and appalling though it be, the intention of both these wicked attempts was to get not only the neighbours but people of other villages sent to the gallows. I repeat that I do not believe that people committing such dreadful crime would light ten candles at the time, or that Venkatesh and his family would allow him to be killed without raising the slightest cry, but treating the murder as quietly as Socrates and his disciples treated the death of that philosopher. Nor do I believe that people would suffer a robbery of property valued at Rs. 8,000 with the indifference of the Cynics to worldly possession, without trying to recover it and at the same time to bring the murderers to justice promptly. The Court now reverses the convictions and sentences passed on the prisoners Kalla and Ibrahim and acquits them, and dismisses the appeal of Narayen.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, yesterday, the following case was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabjee, and a common jury:—

BITING OFF A WOMAN'S NOSE.

Hasam Gaffur, a Mahomedan, about twenty-seven years of age, was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Asoo, woman, on the 22nd August last. Mr. Macleod, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Mir Sanafraz Ali represented the accused.

Mr. Macleod briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. On the 22nd August last, the complainant Asoo, who was a woman of bad reputation, went to the house of one Luxmee, woman, with whom she had resided in a chawl some two or three months ago. While she was outside the room of Luxmee, the accused came up and had some words with her, and the dispute ended in the accused striking her three heavy blows either with a stick or a piece of iron which caused her to fall down. The accused then sat upon the chest of the woman and bit the tip of her nose off. The woman's cries brought some of the neighbours to the scene, and the accused escaped by the back door of the house through the sweeper's passage. He was not arrested that day, but was taken into custody the following day by the police. The assault was witnessed by Luxmee and another man in her house, and Noor Jehan, a woman, who came down from upstairs on hearing the noise. The accused was well known to the complainant before the 22nd August as being the servant of one Hajee Mahomed Noor Mahomed, in whose keeping the complainant was, and who was employed by Hajee Noor Mahomed to watch his mistress. There was a certain amount of ill-feeling between the accused and the complainant, the latter having preferred a charge, only a few days before she was subjected to the ill-treatment, of assault in the police court, but which was settled through the intercession of mutual friends. The accused, who had given his name to the police as Hasam Guffur, was known to the complainant as Ustadjee or Abdool Guffur, or some other name. It did not matter, the learned counsel said, by what name the accused called himself; but if the jury found from the evidence that it was the accused who committed the assault they should find him guilty of grievous or simple hurt, as might be justified by the evidence.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution, the complainant in her cross-examination denying that she was ever in the keeping of the accused, who was only a servant and boarded with her in the house.

The prisoner, in answer to the court, made a statement to the effect that there was a dinner at his house on the day in question, and he was in consequence at his own house all day. On the following evening he went to a tavern near Chowkie Moholla, where he stopped till 8 p.m. He then went to his mother's grave in the cemetery, in Camateepoora, to pray, and on his return home that night, his father asked him if he had committed an assault anywhere, and he answered he did not know anything about an assault. He was afterwards placed before a saheb, and asked if he had bitten off the nose of a woman. He said he had not. He was afterwards beaten by policemen in a chowkey. Under the influence of fear, he made a confession to the police superintendent, exactly what the policemen had told him to say. He was pointed out to the complainant, and was subsequently placed before a magistrate, to whom he stated that the complainant was his kept mistress.

Evidence was called for the defence to confirm the prisoner's statement that he was at home on the day of the alleged occurrence from morning till noon, during which a feast was going on at his house; and that on the preceding evening he was at home when a prayer meeting was held.

The evidence for the defence was not finished when the court adjourned till this (Thursday) morning.

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 27TH OF NOVEMBER 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·019	Calm	..	82·6	56·0	48	...	0·02	−0·75
Agra	30·018	Calm	2	82·6	57·9	63	...	...	−0·05
Cawnpore	30·049	Calm	1	80·7	49·0	76	...	...	...
Allahabad	30·041	Calm	1	82·0	51·4	72	...	...	−0·16
Jhansi	30·054	SW	1	84·5	58·2	53	...	...	−0·12
Jacobabad	30·111	NNE	4	81·9	59·0	83	0·02	0·02	−0·07
Karachi	30·041	ENE	4	86·3	68·9	43	...	...	−0·08
Jeypore	30·033	SSE	3	84·0	60·6	55	...	...	−0·23
Ajmere	30·075	Calm	2	84·4	54·7	74	...	...	−0·19
Deesa	30·011	WSW	6	92·8	58·6	44	...	...	−0·15
Ahmedabad	29·995	Vari	1	91·2	63·6	51	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·002	Calm	5	87·4	62·3	33	...	...	−0·01
Rajkot	30·001	E	3	89·9	58·9	56	...	...	−0·36
Veraval	29·971	NE	3	89·1	67·3	72	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·045	SSE	5	86·8	57·3	48	...	...	−0·20
Indore	30·033	Calm	1	83·7	54·1	67	...	...	0·41
Sangor	30·030	SE	2	85·3	59·2	30	...	...	−0·44
Jubulpore	30·019	E	1	81·9	47·9	70	...	...	−0·47
Hoshangabad	30·058	E	2	84·3	53·8	58	...	...	−0·57
Khandwa	30·047	E	2	86·7	55·6	56	...	...	−0·20
Raipur	30·027	Calm	2	86·3	58·7	51	...	...	−0·51
Nagpur	30·039	Calm	2	86·2	56·2	63	...	0·16	−0·89
Amraoti	30·045	W	3	87·6	59·3	43	...	...	−0·58
Akola	30·034	ENE	3	87·0	53·1	53	...	...	−0·71
Surat	29·980	E	6	91·8	59·5	53	...	...	−0·17
Malegaon	30·032	NW	4	85·4	54·5	73	...	...	−0·59
Bombay	29·957	ENE	11	85·8	73·8	56	...	0·06	−0·59
Poona	30·048	Calm	2	84·0	60·5	54	...	0·74	−0·47
Ahmednagar	30·034	Calm	2	83·3	46·1	53	...	·91	...
Aurangabad	30·041	E	3	85·8	53·2	38	...	0·07	...
Sholapur	30·022	SE	8	84·3	58·1	47	...	0·71	−0·40
Ratnagiri	29·992	ESE	5	93·4	67·9	44	...	1·30	+0·31
Belgaum	29·987	S	15	82·2	59·5	55	...	1·54	−0·56
Goa	29·915	SE	13	87·9	72·4	66	...	0·17	...
Karwar	29·919	E	3	90·3	72·5	60	...	0·44

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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One new double-seated, circular-fronted, side light BROUGHAM, with Rubber-tyres, suitable for one or pair, by Watson, of Lowestoft.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers. HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest Designs for SALE or HIRE, and also Made to Order.
A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE, in Bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per Bag.
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INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
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Price 8 Annas.
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THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27.

REUTER'S London financial telegram reports a further advance of ¼ per cent. in Consols, at 106⅞; while Indian Sterling loan was ½ per cent. higher, at 118. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 100¾; with Paris Exchange on London a shade lower, at fcs. 25·22½. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was in London put down ¼ per cent., say, to 1¼ per cent.; that on short London Bills remaining at 1⅛ per cent., 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher, at £59 15-16. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged at 30⅛d. per oz.; and in New York, the value of the metal remained at 67¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Indian Council allotted half-a-lakh of extra Bills on Madras at the enhanced rate of 1s. 1⅛d. The Exchange Banks' buying rate remained at 1s. 1⅛d.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom last Friday was 1,890,000 quarters—the same quantity that was on the water at the close of the previous week.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening; Surats flat; and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having been 12,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. The spot price of Mid.-Americans remained at 4 21-32d. per lb., other ready Cotton being also unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. per lb. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 37-64d. both for November, and March-April deliveries. The day's Imports were 33,000 bales. The Manchester market was firmer.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged at 8 5-8 cents per lb.; but February Futures were 5 points lower, at 8·48 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 33,000 bales; and below we give a Statement of this season's arrivals at the Ports to date compared with those for the same period in the two preceding years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Tuesday's Receipts	33,000	66,000	59,000
Three days' Receipts	108,000	192,000	169,000
Since 1st September	2,340,000	3,511,000	2,828,000

In our local Cotton market to-day a moderate business has been reported, Exporters, however, having been by far the larger buyers, the feeling having been steady, and prices unchanged. The purchase by shippers consisted of 400 ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 210; and 200 each of Oomrawattee, at Rs. 212; Bhusawal, at Rs. 213; Bengal, at Rs. 194; and Khandwa, at Rs. 217; and they have contracted for 1,000 "Fully Good" Khandeish, at 204½, Bombay pressed, for January delivery; 500 "Fine" Broach at Rs. 245, Bombay pressed, for February-March delivery; and 200 old Dhollera, at Rs. 200 per candy. The Mills have taken 850 bales, consisting of 600 Bengal, at Rs. 192-7; 150 Malkapore, at Rs. 215½; and 100 Pachora, at Rs. 203¼—all ready stuff—the total business of the day amounting to 3,750 bales.

WHEAT has been steady in tone to-day, but only a small business has been reported for shippers' account. *Yellow* has declined half-an-anna per cwt., and the following are our quotations this evening:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-1-6	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 "	" 4-0-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-0-0	"
Red Delhi	" 3-15-6	"
Hard Yellow	" 3-9-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-0-0	"
Hard Red	" 3-5-0	"

SEEDS have also been taken to a small extent for export to-day, the tone of the market having been quiet. *Linseed* has declined half-an-anna per cwt., and *Gingelly* half-a-rupee per candy, the following being our own quotations:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-5-0 to Rs. 7-7-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 7-4-0 to Rs. 7-5-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-12-0	"
Do. Red	" 6-4-0 to " 6-5-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 41-0-0 to " 42-0-0	per cdy.
Do. Mixed	" 39-3-0 to " 30-3-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,675	bales.
Wheat	19,374	cwts.
Linseed	2,781	"
Rapeseed	3,535	"
Gingellyseed	25,418	"
Poppyseed	1,205	"
Castorseed	7,362	"
Rice	8,174	"

FREIGHTS are steady; and tonnage at last rates is becoming scarce.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at 1s. 1 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a fair amount of the latter being reported placed at this quotation; but for Bank remittance the enquiry has been very limited, a moderate amount only at 1s. 1¾d. for near and forward delivery being reported during the day, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 1 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 23-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 1¾d.	"
Credits	3 Do.	1s. 1 27-32d.	"
Francs	3 Do.	1·46	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 105 both for Money and Account, but declined to 105 15-16 for cash, and 105 7/8 for the near settlement, closing at the latter rate, with the January account quoted at 107 7-16.

SHARES.—There has been more movement in the principal line of Cotton Mill Scrip in this market to-day, the changes in our list which we report this evening being mostly in sellers' favour. Manockjee Petit Mill Shares, have advanced Rs. 55; Lukhmidass, Rs. 45; Queen, Rs. 20; David, Oriental, and Swadeshi, Rs. 10 each; Sun, Rs. 5; and Mazagon, Rs. 2½; in Presses French, have advanced Rs. 27½; Mofussil, Rs. 10; and Munmar, Rs. 5; Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 33-4 at Rs. 1,465 per share.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Zanzibar at noon on Saturday, the 30th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 27th November, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	23	9	40a.m.	71	15
Teheran	27	3	13 p.m.	...	34
Suez	27	2	55 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 27th November, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	35	...	1
" Karachi	...	11	...	1
" Madras	...	40	...	1

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 16th November 1895.)

Description.	1895.	1894.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	939	753	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,						
Parcels, &c.	39,107	32,937	6,760	...	...	6,468
Goods	59,433	68,746	...	9,313	...	8,14,835
Other earnings	3,611	2,620	991	...	3,751	...
Total for week	1,02,241	1,04,303	...	2,062	...	...
Aggregate	15,91,478	19,09,060	...	...	...	3,17,582

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PEARSE—November 21, at Meerut, the wife of J. W. Pearse, of a son.
WARNER—November 22, at Saifabad, Hyderabad, Deccan, the wife of G. M. Warner, H. M. the Nizam's Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CHOLMONDELEY—CROSTHWAITE—November 21, at Saint Saviour's, Mount Abu, by the Rev. E. S. Hall, Chaplain of Deesa, Edward Chandos Cholmondeley, son of the Hon'ble and Rev. Chandos Cholmondeley, of Adlestrop, Chipping Norton, to Ethel, only daughter of R. J. Crosthwaite, Esq., C. S. I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.
FAIRLEY—BARRIE—November 5, at the Memorial M. E. Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. D. Osborne, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Macnall, James William, only son of Lieutenant J. H. Fairley, Thomason C. E. College, Roorkee, to Lilly Melville, eldest surviving daughter of Mr. Peter Barrie, of Ansfield House, Mussoorie.

DEATHS.

JONES—November 20, at Monghyr, Hubert Anselm Jones, River Surveyor to the port of Calcutta, aged 47 years and 8 months.
MONK—November 19, at Kempside, Kursseong, Robert Victor, youngest son of the late Robert Monk and Alice Monk, aged 1 year and 8 months.
STEVENS—November 3, at Rawalpindi, Captain C. M. Stevens, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1895.

SINCE Sir Auckland Colvin last year uttered a note of warning regarding "The Perilous Growth of Indian State Expenditure," an outlay of nearly two and a-half crores has been incurred by the Chitral campaign, and a heavy recurring charge has been entailed by the occupation of the country. This fact has led the ex-Finance Member of the Viceroy's Council to speak in the current *Nineteenth Century* still more plainly and with still greater emphasis of the dangers of the present situation. In the recent Budget debate Lord George Hamilton displayed a lamentable ignorance of the true position of affairs, by attributing the difficulties in which Indian finance is plunged solely to the continued fall in exchange. Now, even if the Secretary of State's contention was correct, and the Indian Government was carrying on its business as cheaply as it did ten years ago, apart from the losses by exchange, it would be unwise to treat those losses as a thing apart, not to be included in a consideration of comparative departmental expenditure. Even if for the sake of argument it be admitted that exchange is wholly and solely responsible, that makes no difference as far as the practical question of finding the money is concerned. The Imperial exchequer has to pay the bill, however the items are made up. And yet certain optimistic writers appear to argue that since exchange is responsible for the financial difficulties of the Government of India, the spending departments need not be asked to economise. But in this argument both premise and conclusion are faulty. As a matter of fact, the chief cause of increasing expenditure in India during the past ten or twelve years has been the growth of military charges. Loss by exchange has only taken a second place, while abnormal activity in State construction of railways on a gold basis comes next. The increase in expenditure during the eleven years amounted to no less than twelve crores. The normal growth and increase in various minor heads of revenue has met the deficiency only to a very small extent, and it has had to be made up, as Sir Auckland Colvin shows, either by additional taxation (including the increase of land revenue accruing to the State by revision settlements), or by the appropriation to current needs of the proceeds of previous taxation, which had primarily been designed to furnish an annual surplus available for the construction of protective famine railways. Of the ten crores procured directly from the taxpayer to meet enhanced charges, four and a-half crores are described by Sir Auckland as having been "obtained from sources which have been deliberately condemned by successive administrations both in India and England." These are the addition to the salt duty, which increases the cost to the masses of a necessary of life, and the cotton duties which Sir Auckland describes as "only to be maintained to the prejudice both of British and of Indian industry." The income-tax having been imposed at the time when the writer of the *Nineteenth Century* article was Finance Minister, he hesitates to include that impost in the list of sources condemned by successive administrations. But he admits that ninety out of every hundred persons would do so, and it is to be remembered that, as keeper of the Imperial purse, he wrote a vigorous minute against the decision to increase the Indian army from which the necessity to levy income-tax arose. Writing at a time when the Government of India are seriously thinking of enhancing the salt-tax or the income-tax as the only alternatives to the levy of succession duty, Sir Auckland Colvin describes both taxes as "discredited in character and doomed eventually to extinction." He places his finger on the weak point of the finances of the Empire when he speaks of the retention of these taxes and the suspension of the Famine Grant as affording proof of the absence of fiscal sources held in reserve. Succession duties are now the only practicable source of revenue left to the Government of India entirely untapped.

Sir Auckland Colvin regards it as simply hopeless to look for any diminution in the net expenditure swallowed up in army charges or State Guaranteed Railways, and his main object in setting forth his views seems to be to prevent any further increases under the former head. But the prospects of keeping within present limits are very uncertain to say the least. It is all very well to make promises of maintaining the autonomy of the tribes of Yaghistan, but already the advocates of the forward policy are talking of the probable necessity of subduing the tribesmen; and of the possibility of Kaffristan, and not Chitral, eventually being found to be the key to the position. "Now that the point of the greatest strategic importance has been shifted from Gilgit to Chitral," writes Mr. Thomson in his book on the late campaign, "it is manifestly of vital importance that we should know what sort of a country Kaffristan is, and whether there are any easy passes into or out of it." This opinion is receiving growing support from the forward school, and in view of the intractibility of the tribesmen we can well share with the late Secretary of State for India the fear that sooner or later the practical question that must be determined will be whether we are going to extend the frontier of India in the Western side by from 200 to 250 miles. There is as yet no guarantee that the fierce and fanatical trans-frontier dwellers will not allow their love of independence and hatred of annexation to overcome their present attitude of non-resistance. As Sir Auckland Colvin points out, if all precedent and experience are guides, there can only be one issue of our coming into immediate contact with the tribes of Yaghistan. Our own experience and the history of Russian advance in Central Asia have proved to demonstration "that when a civilised power and a turbulent semi-civilised predatory tribe come together circumstances sooner or later bring about the subjugation of the latter." Even if they submit to the process peacefully and (contrary to the anticipations of those well able to form an opinion on the subject) our relations with them are placed on an amicable footing, a large increase of expenditure will be inevitable. Subsidies for headmen, levies and police, and the salaries of political officers, are only the first of many items of outlay, for, as Sir Auckland points out, "no civilised Government, least of all the British, sets foot in barbarous countries without the need of administrative expenditure springing up in its footsteps, although it may not have assumed the actual administration." The outlay incurred cannot be met by the semi-barbarous tribes, and can alone be provided for by a continuance of the unpopular taxation which has been re-imposed in recent years. It is we doubt not with a full sense of responsibility that one who, like his father, spent the best years of his life in and for India writes, when he describes as "opposed to political morality, almost to political sanity," the policy of taxing the salt or the soil of the Brahman, the Mahratta, and the Sikh for the benefit of the Mahomedan of Waziristan or of Chitral. These considerations should give the responsible representatives of the Crown in India pause before embarking on a policy of rounding off the political frontier by the subjugation or the subsidising of the tribal country between the Chitral State and the Peshawur Valley.

In referring to exchange as a factor in the situation, our former Finance Minister, estimating the annual requirements of the Secretary of State in bills at seventeen millions sterling, arrives at the conclusion that exchange must rise to about 1s. 5d. before such relief can be given to the finances as to allow of the remission of the sources of revenue which have been "deliberately condemned by successive administrations." Such a rise would be the means of saving a crore of rupees now spent on exchange compensation. But in his desire to prove his reiterated contention—that the gold value of the rupee is not the all-important factor in the finances of the country as many aver and believe—Sir Auckland incidentally argues that from the point of view of revenue as well as of expenditure the net results of such an improvement in exchange would not be of unmixed advantage to the Imperial exchequer. No doubt, there will be set-offs, but it seems to us that they will be comparatively unimportant, and although it comes from so high an authority we cannot share the view that one result of better exchange would be a diminished export trade, and indirectly diminished railway receipts. We cannot see how this could be the case to any appreciable extent unless the Far Eastern exchange remains stationary, while the rupee rises threepence or fourpence in value. Sir Auckland is quite right, in his conjecture that a revival of railway guarantees by the State on a gold basis and in a liberal form is in immediate contemplation. The net drain on the Government from a gold guarantee in 1894-95 exceeded one and a-half crores per annum, and desirable as railway construction is, it behoves Government in view of the existing situation to see whether some more excellent way cannot be devised for railway extension than that of guarantees on a gold basis. More encouragement might certainly be given to private capitalists in India to construct lines on a rupee basis. There are two other features in the fiscal situation which cannot be ignored: one is that of the usual possibilities of famine—they have happily only been possibilities for several years past—and the other the instability of the Indian opium trade with China. That trade is threatened with extinction, and with it will go a very important item of revenue. Under these circumstances Sir Auckland Colvin comes forward and utters his protest against the ill-informed optimism of the present Secretary of State, in speaking of the conditions of Indian finance as distinctly better than was the case three years ago. It is true that the present improvement in exchange and other circumstances have combined to open up a prospect that the deficit for the current year will be far less than was anticipated, if it is not entirely wiped away. But a wise financier has to look beyond the circumstances of the moment to those of the early future, and when this is done the prospect is not a cheering one. It is to be feared that the seventeenpenny rupee which Sir Auckland Colvin considers to be requisite before we can do away with the vexatious increases or taxation imposed in recent years, is yet a long way off, and meantime expenditure in creating and completing our new dominion and protectorate beyond the Indus is growing to a most serious extent. Is it not time to tell enthusiasts of the forward school who are already urging us to push still further ahead in useless and unproductive regions across our frontiers, that having got thus far we will go no further?

MR. SANDERS-SLATER'S decision in the application made by Mr. Hemming in the Police Court, the other day, will receive the heartiest approval of all who have read the report of the proceedings. The partnership between Mr. Turner and Mr. Hemming has been a remarkable one in many ways, and the only wonder is that it was so long before, to use Mr. Slater's words, the dispute reached a point when it became impossible for the partnership to continue. Mr. Turner had apparently been much tried a long while before taking the step he did. The marvel is that he followed a course so amiably constitutional. While he laboured day after day attempting to get at the facts in the Duarte poisoning case, he was subjected to much annoyance from his partner, who ought to have been the first to assist him. Mr. Hemming laid complaints before Government as to Mr. Turner's conduct as coroner. Government rightly declined to interfere, and on a second representation being made, referred Mr. Hemming to the High Court. Mr. Hemming, however, was too shrewd to act upon the suggestion of Government. While Mr. Hemming accused the coroner of not giving him the latitude he desired, we were deluged with letters calling attention to the manner in which the jury's time was being wasted and the inquest unnecessarily protracted. Indeed, several of our correspondents, unacquainted with the relations existing between the two partners, went so far wide of the mark as to insinuate that the prolonged inquiry was the outcome of collusion between the two partners to run up the bill of costs. Mr. Turner's conduct of the inquiry, however, was a remarkable example of good work effected under most unusual difficulties, and stamped the coroner as a man wholly unbiassed, a lawyer of sound legal acumen, and a gentleman possessing an amount of patience of which he may well be envied. Whether the law allows a partnership to be dissolved by the withdrawal of a partner in the manner adopted by Mr. Turner is not for us to consider; but we think every member of his profession will hold him justified and fully sympathise with him in this matter as he did in the difficulties he so completely came as coroner in the Duarte case. "I not think," said Mr. Sanders-Slater, there is any case of dishonesty whatever out against Mr. Turner; on the contrary, I think he has made out satisfactorily that he was not actuated by dishonest or fraudulent motives in any way." No lawyer in Bombay, and none of the many people here who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, even for a moment thought he had. Mr. Turner gave due notice to Mr. Hemming of his intention to remove the office furniture and books, when he did, as the lease of the premises they conjointly occupied had expired, and that being so, to accuse him of clandestinely removing the property was as ridiculous as it was baseless. The application for the issue of a process against him was but of a piece with other little incidents which have amused, not edified, the public within the past few months.

NASIK, as a health resort, is not yet all that can be desired, but we are glad to find that the local Municipality is fully alive to the necessities of

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26.

The American missionaries at Marash report that the carnage at that place on the 19th instant (already reported) was terrible, many hundreds having been killed.

The Armenians estimate that forty thousand victims fell during the late events.

THE GUARDSHIP QUESTION SETTLED.

Nov. 27.

The Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, yesterday, informed Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador, that the doubling of the Guardships by the Powers would be granted.

A LOCAL APPOINTMENT.

Haver Bey, an Anti-Christian fanatic, has been appointed Mutessarif at Pera.

THE POWERS AND ADDITIONAL GUARDSHIPS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

It is understood that the Powers are likely to insist on doubling the guardships at Constantinople, in spite of the objections raised by the Porte.

PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Battenberg will, after all, accompany the expedition to Ashantee but as a member of the Volunteer force attached to the Regulars. His Royal Highness sails on Saturday next.

THE IMPERIAL CROWN OF INDIA.

Her Majesty the Queen has conferred the honour of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India upon Lady George Hamilton.

COURT OF ENQUIRY ON THE GROUNDING OF FRENCH IRONCLADS.

Admiral Gervais has been ordered to appear before a Court of Enquiry in connection with the grounding of the two French ironclads Amiral Courbet and Amiral Bandin, off Hyeres.

THE VICEREGAL PARTY AT KAKANKOTE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KAKANKOTE, Nov. 27.

The Viceroy remained quiet in camp, to-day. Some went fishing, others after small game, and the ladies went out in the cool of morning for a pleasant walk to the riverside. A large number of State officials are leaving the camp for Mysore, to-day.

This evening, the Viceroy drove out, with the Countess of Elgin and Lady Bruce, to the Observation Hill.

Lord Fincastle, accompanied by Mr. Theobald, the State shikari, went out this morning after the rogue elephant towards the Observation Hill, about seven miles from here. The rogue was met, and Lord Fincastle fired at him, from within thirty yards' range. The shot merely wounded the elephant, and following him up, his lordship had a second shot, which, however, he missed. They then returned to the camp for breakfast, and sent out kurnbers to track the rogue. In the afternoon, Lord Fincastle, with Mr. Theobald, went out again after the wounded rogue elephant, but failed to come across it, and they returned at six o'clock in the evening.

No news has come from the beaters of a kill, so that tiger-shooting will be abandoned, but there is a promise of good sport with bison, to-morrow.

Another party have gone to the camp at Masulbetta, eight miles away, for bison shooting. A third party went after a sambur, but they were unsuccessful, though several shots were fired.

Lord Fincastle stays here to-morrow, in the hopes of shooting the rogue elephant.

EXTENSIVE GANJA-SMUGGLING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 27.

Some months past the Excise authorities of Burma are busy watching ganja-smuggling from Madras. To-day, a postal peon was convicted and sentenced to three months, and a fine of Rs. 500, for smuggling a parcel, which came from Madras, addressed to a fictitious person. The Excise officer watched the peon, and saw the parcel delivered to a peon's house. A number of parcels were returned to the dead-letter office in Madras. Since this method of smuggling was discovered, it was supposed they contained ganga. A curious case came a few days ago before the District Magistrate. A number of native merchants were accused of defrauding the railway by securing, in collusion with the booking clerks carriage of goods at rates much below the tariff by means of false declarations as to weight. In some instances, it is said, goods weighing several tons were paid freight on hundredweights only. It is believed by the railway authorities that a widespread conspiracy has been in existence in Mandalay and Rangoon to defraud the railway.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 27.

Messrs. Kisandal Marwadi, Balasaheb Natu, and Vaidya Vakil, Poona, aided by Mr. Dinkarpant Chakradeo, tried to hold a public meeting to recommend that the Social Conference should not be permitted to sit in the Congress pendal. The resolutions attempted to be passed by Ganpati processionist boys were opposed, and the opposition speakers were over-ruled, and a rival meeting, consisting of an equally large number of merchants and men of light and leading, was held simultaneously, close by, to protest against the Poona intruders meeting. The following resolutions were unanimously passed at the latter meeting :—(1) That social reform is of essential necessity for the advancement of political reform; (2) that it is not right to refuse the use of the Congress pendal for the holding of the Social Conference, and that the public meeting approved of the resolution of the Standing Congress Committee allowing the use of the Congress pendal to Social Conference ; and (3) that, if necessary, this question as the the holding of the Social Conference be left to be decided by the Congress.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 26.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, Nov. 27.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Azamor arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, Nov. 27.

The Orient steamer Cuzco, from Australia, arrived.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Britannia, left Suez on Tuesday, and may be expected in Bombay on Friday, December 6.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	4

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2½ per cent. Consols	106⅛
3 per cent. Reduced	100⅜
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	89 15-16
Bar Silver	30⅛

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The clouds are gathering thickly around the Indian cotton duties, and they are clearly in danger of extinction, at the bidding of interested traders. At the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce this week, Mr. J. A. Beith, the President, referred to the improvement that has taken place in the trade of the country during the past nine months, but pointed out that the improvement had not yet extended to Lancashire. He actually went so far as to say that the falling off in exports from Lancashire he attributed to the state of the Indian markets. Mr. Beith admitted that he did not think that the import duty imposed on Lancashire goods had been in itself the cause of the falling off, but he attributed it to the disturbance that the prospect of the imposition of the duty had created, and he protested against the cotton duties as altogether impolitic and unjust. The immediate cause of their imposition was the closing of the Mints in India, and he suggested that in order to find a remedy for the present depression monometallists and bimetallists should unite in calling for the removal of the restriction on the coinage of silver in India. Mr. Beith pointed out that there has been a spell of revived trade in China and Japan consequent on the termination of a great war, and though that has helped British industry, and particularly Lancashire industry, to look better than it otherwise would have looked, yet, as a general fact, "at no time has the trade of Lancashire deserved the sympathy of the country more than at present." Then, too, there has been the gold mine "boom," and though no doubt a certain number of people have been enriched by an actual flow of gold from the mines, there has been during the past nine months an almost equivalent flow of gold back again in exchange for shares, and perhaps a greater number of people merely imagine themselves rich—with paper. However that may be, the "boom" has to a certain extent increased in given directions the volume of "credit money" and "confidence" which Lord Farrer regards as of more importance than real money. Meanwhile Lancashire has suffered from a rise in the price of cotton, due not to monetary inflation or a "depreciation of the standard," but to the apprehended scarcity which Cobden abhorred and to the "confidence" of a "ring." Mr. Beith incidentally pointed out that the industrial production of gold in South Africa is a very different thing, as regards its capital coast and its volume, from the "discoveries" of gold in the fifties. Mr. Beith does not think that the Indian import duties are alone to blame for the serious falling off in the exports of cotton goods to India, but he hinted that, apart from their direct influence, they are largely to blame indirectly. The President of the Chamber was very severe on the policy of closing the Indian mints, but he did not explain under what condition they should be re-opened. Almost as significant of the coming storm as Mr. Beith's speech is the fact that in addressing his constituents at Radcliffe a day or two later, Colonel Mellor M.P., thought it desirable to confine his attention to the cotton duties exclusively. He said that the duty of Lancashire in the present crisis, and especially of those who represented Lancashire in Parliament, was plain and unmistakable. Both the late and the present Indian Secretaries had pledged themselves that the duties should be non-protective, and they must hold them to their pledges. Until the duties could be abolished, they must be made non-protective by the imposition of countervailing duties wherever possible. Lancashire had now got her back to the wall, and meant to fight for her existence. The question is also referred to in the *Monthly Record* of the Manchester Chamber which speaks of "the persistent absence of anything like a normal demand from India, the largest single outlet for British cotton goods, except at prices below current quotations," it is remarked that "it is pretty certain that the extra shipments of 1894 (in anticipation of the import duties on cotton yarns and goods) have by this time been absorbed, and the practical indifference still shown by Indian distributors to the prospect of a higher range of prices in Manchester, of which they are fully aware, is a fact very difficult to account for."

In a letter to the *Statis*, "An Indian Banker" endeavours to reply to the contention that the closing of the Indian Mints has made the rupee independent of the price of silver and has had a beneficial influence on the rate of exchange. Such results, he urges are clearly impossible so long as the population of India import and consume silver, and so long as India has a trade with silver-using countries. The "appreciation" of the rupee with closed Mints has been since March last only about 8 per cent., whereas it would presumably have been 12 per cent had the Mints been open, the uncoined metal having risen to that extent. This would clearly indicate that any apparent advantage to the rupee has tended to disappear. But the value of the rupee above its melting value—which, "An Indian Banker" urges, is really not a matter for satisfaction, but the reverse—has been brought about not by improvement in exchange, which is lower than it was when the Mints were closed, but by the "smashing down" of silver through the closing of the Mints, by the imposition of a duty of 5 per cent. on silver at the Indian ports of entry, and by subsequent further duties of from 10 to 20 per cent. on imports of the imetal into the large area of the Native States, with a population of about 100 millions, where previously a large demand for silver existed, the result being that in many of those States the interchange of commodities has, for the want of currency, been reduced to a system of barter. "An Indian Banker" adds that it should be clear to the most ordinary understanding that the present price of silver would have been a very different price had the Mints remained open. It cannot, moreover, be doubted that the dislocation of Indian trade with silver-using countries in itself, apart from other conditions, has tended to depress the rate of exchange, and this dislocation has been, as was clearly and unanswerably predicted before the Mints were closed, a natural consequence of the attempt to raise the value of the rupee by restricting its coinage and taxing the uncoined metal. Finally, "An Indian Banker" points out that the closing of the Mints was resolved upon as a measure to obviate the necessity for increased taxation, whereas it has probably been the cause of increased taxation. The loss in the opium revenue caused by the currency change is alone, he estimates, "an item which would have gone a considerable way to provide the amount to cover which the import duties were imposed." But is the loss of opium revenue due to that cause? Has it not rather been caused by rapidly increasing cultivation of the poppy plant in China,

It having come home to the hardware trade that foreign competition is by no means a "bogy," but a very solid and very destructive force, the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee to investigate the matter. Its report, a lengthy and exhaustive analysis, is now made public, and leaves no opening for question as to the reason why. Both in Belgium and Germany, our most formidable rivals in hardware and iron goods generally, the men work for much longer hours at lower wages. In France, on the other hand where the conditions of labour closely resemble our own, there is very little disposition to attempt to undersell British goods. It is stated that in the hardware business, wages in Germany and Belgium are from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than in England, whereas the average weekly hours of toil are considerably longer. The difference is even more striking in the iron trade, the wage rate in South Staffordshire being from 100 to 300 per cent. higher than in either of the competing countries. Thus, while sheet and plate rollers receive in this country £6 per week, the rate in Germany is £2, and in Belgium four shillings less. By the light of these disheartening statistics, it is easy to understand why Belgian girders have forced a way even into the Black Country, the home of the iron industry. The report mentions, it is true, other contributory causes of a minor character, but even if these were removed, as they certainly ought to be, longer hours and shorter pay would be bound to place German and Belgian manufacturers at an immense advantage. The report ought to be widely circulated among workmen, both unionists and non-unionists, for it sets forth facts of infinite concern to all British toilers.

In the course of an interview with a representative of Reuter's Agency, Colonel Gerard, British Commissioner in the Pamirs, spoke of the Trans-Caspian Railway as a purely commercial undertaking, and said that the alarmist reports about the ulterior motives of Russia with respect to the strategic value of the line are absurd. The railway goes merely through commercial centres, and travels parallel with the frontier. So far from running towards the frontier, it rather edges away from it. To suppose that the country through which this line passes is desolate, and that the railway must therefore be intended for strategic uses, is ridiculous. The country is one of amazing fertility, and resembles Cashmere. Populous villages abound, and the land is well cultivated. There is a very large industry in cotton and silk. "As evidence of the richness of the country," he continued, "I would point out that the State Bank of Khokand, only recently started, does business to the extent of a million sterling monthly. All the roads are crammed with caravans of cotton, of which Turkestan could produce a quarter of all that commodity required for Russia. All this I mention only to show that there is real need for the railway, and to refute the notion that it is intended for warlike purposes. As I said before, it is purely commercial. In conclusion, Colonel Gerard said: Russia's policy is one of commerce rather than war. The great thing to remember is that Russia and Great Britain are now absolutely at one on this question, which at one time seriously threatened the friendly relations between the Governments of London and St. Petersburg."

The Board of Trade Returns for the month of October are again very encouraging, showing a continued improvement both in the import and export trade of the country. The improvement has now spread over several months, and confirms the impression which has been gradually growing for some time past that the better condition of things is likely to continue. The gain in exports, it is true, is rather below that shown in the preceding three months, but the imports, while being below the increases of July and August, show a larger gain than was recorded in September. The improvement in the exports is again pretty general, but in the case of the imports there are several instances of decline. The increased exports are the more satisfactory inasmuch as the falling off which has been noticeable for some time past in shipments of cotton piece goods to the British East Indies was continued and increased last month. The aggregate increase in the exports for the month amounts to £1,681,000 or 8¾ per cent., while for the ten months there has been a gain of £6,838,000, or 3·78 per cent. The principal increase has been that of £568,787 in woollen and worsted manufactures. This has been largely due to the continued considerable exports to the United States. The increase in the worsteds consigned to America amounted to £294,000, the total being nearly four times larger than in October last year while the exports of woollens were £118,000, against only £14,000 a year ago. For the ten months the value of business with the States in these two classes of goods amounted to £5,368,000, an increase of £4,197,000. As regards textiles generally, exports to China and Japan show a distinct improvement, but the same cannot be said with regard to India. British South Africa, Australasia, and Canada are increasing their purchases, and the same remark applies to Argentina, Uruguay, and Chili, but Brazil shows some falling off. Metals are accountable for £258,848 of the increased aggregate exports, a feature under this head being larger shipments of railroad iron to Japan, Chili, and Brazil. The next most important increase has been in machinery and millwork, which is responsible for £318,016. The falling off of £73,750 in raw materials is due to coal, while the export of cotton manufactures has been less by £182,370. With regard to the imports the total for the month shows an increase of £1,185,783, or 33 per cent., while for the ten months the advance has been £478,489. The chief feature has been the large increase in manufactured articles amounting to no less than £1,257, 937. Our wheat imports were smaller in quantity, though there was an increase in value of £5,000, the arrivals from India, Russia, Turkey, Roumania, and the Pacific States being offset by decreases from Argentina and the Eastern States of the Union. In view of the attention recently given to nitrate producing companies, a good deal of interest attaches to the imports of nitrate of soda for the month. These are instructive. The total obtained was 7,237 tons only, against 13,019 tons for October last year, while the value from £117,226 fell to £53,000. The falling off in miscellaneous items include a decrease of £221,000 in flax and linseed, and the value of hops imported is less by £70,000. The reduction of £349,000 shown in the reserve held by the Bank of England, bringing down the total of that item to £31,466,000, is mainly attributable to the usual outflow of gold to Scotland at this period of the year, though a portion of it was due to the withdrawal of gold on balance for abroad. The other deposits or market's supply of cash has been reduced by upwards of a million; but even allowing for 14 millions as representing Japanese and other Government moneys, the total of other deposits would still stand at 35½ millions. The Government continues to liquidate its debt to the Bank on deficiency advances, as the reduction in Government Securities this week amounted to £400,000. From these figures it will be seen that, apart from the political and financial feeling of unrest lately witnessed, there is no reason for the recent upward movement in the discount rate.

Nothing fresh is to hand with regard to the run on the Ottoman Banks, but according to latest advices yesterday, it was understood to be practically at an end. The announcement that the Bank has decided not to take advantage of the decree of the Sultan authorising it to defer the payment of its note issues and its deposits for a period of a month will be received with satisfaction. Ample provision is said to have been made even should the run have continued. The *Financial Times* gives the following particulars of the note issue of the Bank showing how great has been the growth in public estimation of the notes in Turkey. In 1877 the note circulation amounted to but approximately £16,000. Five years later it had risen to £172,000; in the next five years it had risen to nearly £500,000; and in 1892 and 1893 the note circulation was approximately £870,000. On December 31 last it was returned at £838,727. In connexion with the crisis there have been all sorts of rumours with regard to this institution, but, as we have repeatedly pointed out, there has been no question as to its stability, and the prolongation of the Charter for twelve years beyond the date at which it was fixed to expire emphasises the well-grounded confidence felt in the Bank.

The correspondence which took place last September between the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Lord Salisbury with reference to the position of British traders in Tunis is being made use of in Paris as an argument for the annexation of Madagascar in place of the simple declaration of a protectorate. It will be remembered that in reply to the inquiry addressed to him by the Chamber of Commerce, Lord Salisbury forwarded a copy of the Anglo-Tunisian Treaty of 1875, and drew attention to the existence in that treaty of a most favoured nation clause, from which he concluded that if the duties on the import of French goods into Tunis were reduced, British goods would be entitled to similar treatment. M. Paul Bounard now urges that, as Great Britain, Germany, the United States, and Italy all have commercial treaties with Madagascar, it will, if Lord Salisbury's interpretation be correct, be impossible for France to compensate French trade for the sacrifices made in conquering Madagascar by according French imports preferential treatment; whereas if the fiction of a protectorate is swept away and the conquering country boldly annexes the island its policy will be hampered by no such restrictions. While himself protesting against the construction that Lord Salisbury puts on the British treaty with Tunis, M. Bounard admits that for the fourteen years that have elapsed since the French protectorate over Tunis was established British and French goods have been subject to the same import duties; and he evidently feels that it would be very difficult for the French Government, after this long period, to attempt to establish a differential tariff in favour of French imports.

After more than a century since her death Flora Macdonald, whose daring in accomplishing the escape of "Bonnie Prince Charlie" resulted in her imprisonment and nearly lost her life, is to receive her long-delayed memorial, one of her descendants having commissioned a London tradesman to execute a stained glass window in her honour, to be erected in the Isle of Skye, the home of the Macdonalds. Hitherto a simple monument in Kilmuir Churchyard alone records Flora's courage and devotion, and the romance which surrounds her history.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Following a custom which has the sanction of a quite respectable antiquity the Bengal Civil Service will offer a dinner on the 13th proximo to its retiring head. The locality will probably be the Dalhousie Institute, but on this point the fullest information will be given to subscribers by the Honorary Secretary to the Committee, Mr. T. W. Richardson, C.S., United Service Club. We are glad to hear that convenanted civilians are mustering strongly to do honour to one who has guided their destinies during five not uneventful years. He has always been most solicitous for the prestige of his colleagues, and for the past four years he has entertained them a dinner during the Durga Puja vacation.

The announcement that the Government is about to establish a Bacteriological Institute in India, and to place it at Agra under the superintendence of Mr. Hankin, has drawn forth protests on various grounds, more especially as he is said to lack the clinical knowledge required. It is pointed out that on their arrival in India, the young medical officers who will be attached to this Institute would have, at any rate, a fair knowledge of clinical bacteriology, acquired in their training at Home, and the Superintendent of the proposed Institute, who will be in the position of instructor to them out here, should certainly not have to acquire this special knowledge after appointment.

The Government of India has issued a circular asking local Governments for their opinion on the Hon'ble Mohiny Mohun Roy's Bill to regulate the award of interest in suits for simple money debts. The Government of Madras in its reply deprecates legislation on the lines proposed, mainly on the ground that it would merely be an usury law which would interfere with business and contract by fixing an arbitrary limitation, and that as such it would be as ineffective as all other usury laws have been.

Veterinary Colonel Poyser, Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Punjab Army, rejoins at Murree from leave on the 25th. Veterinary Major Evans, who has held the officiating appointment since March last, will, on being relieved, proceed to Kirkee for duty. Veterinary Captain Taylor has been posted to the charge of the Army Veterinary School at Poona, and has left Rawalpindi to take up his new duties in the Bombay Presidency. His place at Rawalpindi has been taken by Veterinary Lieutenant Rose, who has just come down from the Tochi Valley. He has been in Waziristan since December last. Veterinary Lieutenant Sawyer is in charge of the Artillery Practice Camp at Campbellpore.

The Commission that has been sitting to deal with the case of Surgeon-Major Clarance Smith has concluded its inquiry, and the verdict will now be awaited with much interest. Although the hearing was *in camera*, it is possible that a report of the proceedings may eventually be published.

Lady Elliott, who suffered much less from the trials of the journey from Darjeeling to Calcutta than had been expected, is daily improving in health. As often is the case with Indian patients who have been ailing in the hills, the air of the plains, now that the great heat is over, has proved beneficial. A decided change in the Calcutta weather took place just before the departure of Sir Charles Elliott and his party from their pleasant Himalayan home, and Belvedere is now almost at its best.

With the departure of Lieutenant N. L. Kenion, the appointment of Darbar Assistant to the British Agent in Gilgit has been abolished. Lieutenant Gurdon, who has rejoined from leave, is employed as an ordinary assistant on the British Agent's staff.

We hear that the Nizam's Government have applied for the services of Captain Pringle and Lieutenant Winter of the Royal Engineers, and the Hon. F. H. S. Napier, P. W. D., for employment in connection with the construction of the Hyderabad-Godavari Valley Railway.

A committee will assemble in Calcutta in January to revise the army cholera rules. The committee will be composed of the Quartermaster-General in India, the Principal Medical Officer with Her Majesty's Forces in India, and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, associated with Mr. Hankin.

The combined effects of high house-rents, and the difficulty of getting a house at all, of the contraction of the Calcutta season by the prolonged autumn tours of the Viceroys, and of the comparatively unpleasant climate in the early spring months, are shown in the increasing number of the Simla swallows who make their nest in the Calcutta clubs, leaving their mates and their young broods behind them in the cooler region of the North. Honourable Members in the Executive and Legislative Council, Secretaries and Under-Secretaries to the Government of India, and Royal Engineers swarm under the roofs of the rival buildings on either side of Park Street. The United Service Club has been greatly improved since last season by the introduction of electric lighting, which has made the houses within its compound very much more comfortable residences. The rush for rooms is said never to have been so great.

A sportsman in the N.-W. Provinces was fortunate enough last Thursday to achieve the rare and almost unique feat of shooting a doe specimen of the Indian antelope (*Antilope bezoartica*) with a pair of finely developed horns. "I have heard of curious freaks of nature," he writes, "amongst black buck, but I have never seen or heard of a doe with horns. Whilst after the herd I picked her out especially, as she appeared to be the finest, except the colour buck, in the herd; and it was only after shooting her that I discovered she was a doe." The measurement of the horns is given as 20½ inches long, and 6½ inches in circumference at the base. A correspondent asks whether anyone has any knowledge of a similar *lusus naturæ*. The occurrence of horns in the female antelope is not absolutely without precedent. Jerdon speaks of three instances of the kind being upon record. He adds however that the horns were "thin and much curved, gyring round like those of *Ovis ammon*." It would seem therefore that a specimen with measurements such as those of the correspondent's must be quite unique. But it is many years since Jerdon was published, and it would be interesting to know whether any of our readers can furnish other instances that have come within their own knowledge. A correspondent, we may add, has given us permission to refer directly to him anyone who is genuinely interested in such matters and who would wish for fuller information.

The Government of India has just taken a decision that will perhaps seem a retrograde one in the eyes of the Volunteers. It is that proficiency allowance shall no longer be admissible to officers in the Reserve. The Volunteer Reserve Force is not in too flourishing a condition as it is, and if there are zealous officers in it who can keep up their efficiency, surely they might be allowed to go on winning the modest grant of twenty-five rupees per annum for the benefit of their corps. To disable them from doing so would seem to be aiming a blow at any remains of military reality that may linger about the Reserve. If the Government wants to effect economies in this direction, a better means would be to relegate to regimental duty those Majors who are holding the, for them, very unsuitable appointments of Adjutants of Volunteers. It is not at all clear why the Volunteer Grant should be saddled with the pay and allowances of Field Officer Adjutants, who are presumably wanted with their own regiments, when the work can be just as well done by junior officers whom the Army can better spare.

A story reaches New York from the Barbadoes to the effect that the British schooner *Myosotos* has been fired on by a Venezuelan coastguard ship. Her owner was killed and the vessel herself taken to Carupano and searched vainly for contraband, and afterwards released. According to the Venezuelan account the *Myosotos*, was a Venezuelan schooner, Captain Thomas Garcia, a Venezuelan subject and a well known smuggler. The Venezuelan answer to the British ultimatum is still expected.

Consequent on the low rates which have prevailed in the Calcutta salt market for some months past, the salt merchants in Hamburg have resolved to ship no more salt to Calcutta until an appreciable improvement occurs in the price. Several failures have occurred among smaller Native holders of salt, and even large holders are much concerned because of the situation. The price per 100 maunds of salt has fallen almost to half what it was even three months ago.

A European named Howard was put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, for orders on Thursday. Inspector Major, who was in charge of the case, intimated to the Court that he had arrested Howard on board the steamer Kassara, on the authority of the Magistrate of Rangoon, who had telegraphed to the Commissioner of Police here to have Howard arrested, intimating that the warrant would follow by the next steamer, the charge against the man being one of criminal breach of trust. His Worship offered to release the accused on bail, till the arrival of the warrant; but as he said he could not find sureties not knowing anyone in Calcutta, he was remanded to jail.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the Government have promptly acceded to a request to provide a site for the statue of Oliver Cromwell. "The question remains," adds the Radical Organ, "as to the choice of a place. There are several alternatives. There is the Tyburn site; there is a space outside the House of Lords; there is Palace-yard; and there is Parliament-square. Perhaps the best and most picturesque of all the suggestions is that the statue—an equestrian one, of course—should have some association with the widening of Parliament-street and the opening out of the Square by the great improvement which the Government have in hand. Supposing Parliament-street ends in a spacious and stately opening, could there be a better idea than that the houses should fall back in ordered row, so as to disclose the mighty shape of the great Abbey, and, above all, to let the eye rest first of all on the Protector, horsed and accoutred as if for Worcester field?"

A sensational discovery has been made in the Greek monastery of Doragomirna in Bukovina. The authorities have discovered an ex-professor of theology and priest, by name Bartholomew Stojan, immured in a horrible cell and almost dead from starvation. He was lying upon straw, and the condition of the unfortunate man and of the cell does not permit of description. It is alleged that Stojan had become mad; but that notwithstanding the fact that a religious body in Bukovina paid 500fl. annually towards the cost of his maintenance he was treated in the inhuman manner described. He died shortly after his release and an inquiry has been instituted.

"A report has been received, according to the Berlin press, from German East Africa, from the geologist, Dr. Stapf, who has since died, and who was sent out to test the value of the gold discoveries made in the Colony. Dr. Stapf states that he found quantities of gold quartz, and that he followed up for several kilometres a vein of gold-bearing rock. A number of persons concerned in the enterprise have formed a syndicate with a view to working the gold. No mining laws, however, have as yet been established in German East Africa, and the Government, consequently, has the power at any time to make such enactments as will safeguard its interests. Major von Wissman has already given orders for prospecting, but this will affect neither the rights of the Government nor those of the persons who first discovered the gold."

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent hears that the reports received by the Vatican in no way encourage the Pope to proceed with his exhortations to the English people to return to the Church of Rome. The matter will therefore be allowed to drop for the present.

Captain von Hanneken is now in Berlin on a special mission, with full powers to arrange for the reorganisation of the Chinese army either on a Russian, a French or a German model. The Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure held two meetings this week, and took the evidence of Sir Henry Waterfield and Mr. Jacob. Lord Roberts is in town, and yesterday he inspected his statue, which goes to Calcutta. The number of officers who have volunteered for service in the proposed expedition to Ashanti almost equals a third of the troops of all ranks likely to be required. Only officers with experience of African warfare have the slightest chance of being employed. A great sensation has been caused in French army circles by the discovery of a number of Lebel rifles in a house at Tenil. It is supposed they have been stolen from the National Rifle Factory.

"A Non-commissioned Officer" writes urging that the privilege of wearing plain clothes whilst on leave, which is now granted to petty officers of the Royal Navy, should be extended to non-commissioned officers of the Army. In many quarters a decided opposition will be offered to this proposal for sentiment is rather tending the other way. There are many who think that the wearing of uniform by officers should be made more frequent, for it is argued that rushing into plain clothes looks like a slight of the privilege of wearing her Majesty's uniform by those entitled to do so. If the non-commissioned officers are allowed to do this, why not the privates? And so we see how soon a so-called "privilege" may degenerate into a positive abuse and a danger to discipline. We therefore cannot support our correspondent's ples, much as we commend the moderate spirit in which he makes it.

Climatic conditions during 1894 did not prove favourable to the experimental crops of tobacco grown at Linton Park by Mr. F. S. W. Cornwallis, late member for Maidstone, nor to those of Mr. L. H. Brassey, at Preston Hall. Mr. Cornwallis was, however, sufficiently encouraged to apply for permision to grow another crop this year. His request was readily granted, and the experiment has been repeated, with improved results. The weather was much more favourable throughout the season, and a fine crop of tobacco plant has been grown at Linton. It is now in process of being dried. In reply to inquiries, Mr. Cornwallis writes :—"Even if the growth of tobacco were made legal in England, a large reduction in the duty to the home grower would have to be made; then I think there might easily be grown a low-grade tobacco. The authorities have given every facility for these experiments, and I hope that some day the cultivation of a crop which would give considerable employment may be encouraged rather than forbidden. The exaustion of the land and the limited number of suitable areas would prevent any very large acreage, but it seems wrong to probibit a possible industry. Without any extravagant hopes, I trust that those gentlemen for whom I have grown the tobacco may be able to produce from this year's crop a presentable tobacco."

Some sensation has, it is stated, been caused lately at Aldershot by the publication of a statement of some alleged tampering with Government stores. It was stated that a quantity of zinc used in the Balloon School for granulating gas had been made away with and sold in London. The closest investigation into the matter has been made by the Royal Engineer Department, with the result that a warrant was issued for the apprehension of a well-known company sergeant-major in the Royal Engineers. A police description has been circulated, as it is expected than an attempt will be made by the accused to quit the country. Startling disclosures are, it is said, expected to result from the inquiries which will be instituted and possibly others may be implicated.

A French paper declares that the greater part of the luxuries and comforts bought by national subscription for the soldiers in Madagascar fell by some means into the hands of dishonest speculators, who sold them to the troops at extortionate prices. General Duchesne telegraphs :—Antananarivo, October 21st.—"The situation is improving daily. The roads from Tamatave and Mojanga are open and safe. In the western region the native Governors are returning to the posts abandoned by them during the expedition. The Admiral informs me that everything is quiet on the east coast. The conduct of the troops is remarkable. The Queen to-day held a popular assembly, at which the conclusion of peace and the change of Ministry were announced. The Government is compliant.

THE MILITARY REVOLT IN GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 25.

It has hitherto been believed that the probable plan of compaign was to detach the force into two divisions,—one column being sent from the west, and the other by the east. The late movement of the Native force to Sanvordem and Collem confirmed that supposition, though subsequently the force was recalled, and again despatched to Jua. The idea of marching the expedition in two opposite directions converging at Nanuz, appears to have been given up, as the Native troops under Captain Gomes da Costa started on Friday by steam-launches and boats, and landed at Pelligaum, and thence proceeded to Bicholim, in order that the small flotilla might be available for the conveyance of the European troops that started on Sunday from Pangim *en route* for Satary. No information could be obtained whether the Duke of Oporto would accompany the expedition to Sátary, and until after the despatch of my yesterday's letter, no one thought that the Duke would go. It was therefore to the general surprise that his Highness stepped on board and wished good-bye to the Governor-General, who had come to see the Prince off. The good wishes of the people accompany the Prince and it is to be hoped his Highness will be able to complete the work he has undertaken, and return safe and sound to Pangim. In my previous communications I have described the dangers of a jungle warfare, and have shown how a military secretary at the side of the first Viscount of Ourem was shot down by an invisible hand. It is possible that the force on their march to Nanuz may not meet an open resistance. The fort may be razed, and the expedition return with an apparent triumph. Possibly that will not be the end, but only the beginning of war. Sanquelim was abandoned by well-to-do people at the approach of the deserters, and since then it has been entirely unoccupied. The other villages up to Nanuz will also be found in the same condition; but the ubiquitous, yet invisible, enemy will very likely follow the track of the expedition, and annoy them with occasional shots from the thicket jungle without being seen. As it is not possible to have communication from Satary, it not definitely known with what object the prisoners were released the other day, and what kind of arms have been laid down and returned to Government. The presence of the European troops, in Pangim as well as of the Government European officials has been marked by racial antipathies such as has never been observed before. The Natives without any distinction of position have been treated with open contempt. The unfortunate people of the Velhas Conquistas have nothing to expect either from the Ranes or from Government. They will have to pay the expenses of the war, and with resignation kiss the hand that chastises.

THE GOA MUTINY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It may not be out of place at this juncture, when the sepoy revolt has assumed unexpected proportions, to give a clearer insight into the administrative capabilities of the nation, occupying that plot of earth on the south-west corner of Europe, and marked out on the map as Portugal. Among the second and third-class principalities on the European Continent, the two nations occupying the Spanish Peninsula may be set forth as typical examples of retrogression and degeneracy. Turkey deserves to be included in the same category, but recent events have so fully demonstrated the fact of her impotency at good government that it is absolutely unnecessary to treat the matter further. Both Spain and Portugal, in the fifteenth century, enjoyed the unstinted honour of being the first maritime powers in Europe, but facts have proved that they were only able to maintain that supremacy so long as the treasures got from the mines in Peru by the one, and the gold robbed from Indian Pagodas by the other, had melted away. The object of the first navigators was no other than that of finding a sea-route to India, and not one of rapacity or personal aggrandisement; it was those that succeeded them in their adventurous career, as well as the sovereigns that sent them out, who deserve to be charged with such motives. The propagation of the faith was a ruse under the cloak of which were committed crimes, robbery, and rapine, against which nature might recoil.

All Goans cannot but be thankful to you for your recent leader on the crisis that is at the moment agitating the minds of the Ministers in Lisbon and that of the Government in Goa. What mighty events spring from mere trifles? The mutiny of the soldiers, if such it can be called, has entered upon quite a new phase. The matter, as it now stands, is not merely a "contretemps" between the Government and a few dissatisfied military, but between the rulers and the ruled, or between the Portuguese "Nobiliarchia" in Goa and the Natives of the province. No fair-minded man can approve of the high-handedness by which Rear-Admiral Raphael de Andrade has signalised his advent into Goa. The wholesale dismissal, or transfer to distant places, of natives from responsible posts in the Government service, without assigning a just cause, cannot appeal itself to an impartial spectator. This action of the Government may be put on a par with despotism of Russia in regard to the Jews, or the inhuman massacres of Christians in Turkish Armenia. True it is there has yet been no bloodshed, but it seems likely we are on the brink of some such catastrophe. The European soldiery recently landed in Goa has come with a prejudiced mind, fomented by the entire Lisbon press, and it would not be a matter of wonderment if the troops committed excesses; but as long as the destinies of Goa are left in the hands of individuals, whose character cannot be said to be beyond the breath of slander, no good can possibly result.

The blood curdles in the veins when one thinks of the continual oppression by the Portuguese of such law-abiding subjects as the Christian Goans. If that system of oppression which takes the form of injudicious legislation, and its unavoidable concomitant, arbitrary and excessive taxation, did occur in a place in any of the principalities of Europe, or a Republican town in America, there would have been an uprising of the people; the Governor, or the person at the head of administration, would have been shot, and the highest State officials likewise butchered. But even then, in the judgment of the world, the immensity of the crime would have been redeemed when taken into account the causes that led to its perpetration. Louis of France and Charles of England happened to lose their heads through similar causes, viz., unbearable taxation and injudicious legislation, which mean a systematic oppression of the proletariat. But, thank God, such a state of events is not likely to occur in Goa.

Relative to taxation, where a native in British India pays three pies in the rupee, the Goan pays twelve, but can the latter expect any ultimate good from the Government, adverse fates have put him under? None what soever; on the other hand, he has to leave his home and emigrate into the farthest corners of the earth to earn a livelihood. Go where you will, to Australia, China, France, Tasmania, Oceania, or Brazil, you are sure to come across a Goan; not, of course, occupying a situation of high social repute, but probably as a cook, a butler, or a menial of the like description on board a British vessel. But he is not to be upbraided for his lowly duties, it is the Portuguese oppression again that has brought the generality of his race to such a pass. Naturally he is gifted with the highest endowments, and as an example of this fact one may see the innumerable situations, both Government and otherwise, occupied by the Goans in British India, and discharged with credit, honesty, and perseverance. If the Goans were a community in British India, they would have been in this Presidency what the Babus are in Bengal, minus the chicanery and deceitful propensities of the latter. The patriotism of a Goan is pure and intense. He loves his country for its sake and that of those he

the means adopted by the Government for the prosecution of the project, thus :—

"The Government had recourse to several measures of an oppressive character for accomplishing the work. All the village communities of the three districts of Goa were required to contribute each a certain number of workmen for erection of houses in the city. Thus the districts of Ilhas had to pay the sum of £4,165-13-4, that of Bardez £5,833-6-8, and that of Salsette £8,500. The men who were forced to work for the State were in general poor natives, living mainly on the produce of the soil they owned and cultivated. They were loth to abandon their fields and tear themselves from the bosom of their families, wherein all the solace and comfort of their lives was centred. They were, moreover, afraid of going to the city and exposing themselves to the violence of the epidemic which was raging there. But these considerations were of no avail before the duty imperatively cast on them by the State. They had to yield or suffer themselves to be forcibly dragged to the city by the soldiers and there made to work under the inspection of an armed force commanded by Henrique Carlos Henriques. Many and bitter were the complaints addressed to the Throne by the unfortunate people who were thus pressed into the Government service, and who suffered such severe hardships. And earnestly did they pray for the redress of their grievances, which told on them more heavily than the misfortunes caused by the raid or incursion of the Maharata Chiefs. But neither their complaints nor their prayers were heard. The Court of Lisbon was inexorable, and insisted on a vigorous prosecution of the work."

The Goan has to pay not only a house-tax and an impost on his landed property, but also a tax on individual fruit and flower trees he owns, such as mangoes, jacks, guavas, etc., the assessment levied being determined by the approximate number of fruits or flowers the tree is supposed annually to bear. It is hardly necessary to say that in the enforcement of this law there will be the grossest abuse. I am also told there is an impost on domestic animals, such as horses, goats, cattle, pigs, and even fowls. It may, perhaps, be argued that an impost on horses and other quadrupeds is just, but is the Municipal system in Goa such as we see it in Bombay or other towns in British India? Are there roads which require to be constanly metalled and repaired? And are such roads as do exist kept in fairly good order? Is there the drainage or halalcore system? Are there municipal carts and steamrollers? Is there a water-works department?

Such a state of things is not to come across in Goa.

In the valuation of property most disgraceful abuses are perpetrated. A poor man possessing property, say, worth about Rs. 1,000, has to pay in several cases tax comparatively twice as much as one who is considered a "batcara," or a person possessing a considerable estate. And this, because the latter has more influence with the Government officials, and is able to treat them to a breakfast, dinner, or a "peg"; and it is not seldom that he himself has a hand in the valuation in his own village.

The Goa treasury is in a perpetual state of emptiness, and the condition of Portugal itself is one of national bankruptcy. There is absolutely no industry worth talking about in Goa, though nobody can deny the fact that the country is highly gifted by nature. Natural water-ways, quite navigable, intersect the place all over; the soil is very fertile; it possesses one of the best harbours in India that can accommodate the heaviest shipping, and which may be said to be the natural outlet of all the produce of the Southern Mahratta Country; the woods are studded with the most valuable of trees; the country abounds with laterite and metal ores; the cocoa is plentiful; oil and other commercial seeds abound; yet, with all these advantages, those Portuguese have metamorphosed Goa, from being the mistress of the East, which erstwhile it was, and which nature intended it for, into a vast expanse sparsely covered with hovels, and inhabited by an indigent population. The condition of the Portuguese colonies in the other parts of the world is no better. The curse of the people whom this nation conquered and robbed under the guise of the Cross has at last visited them in all its vigour.

The constitution of the nation provides that the Goans shall have a right to all the privileges as the Portuguese themselves enjoy, but this and the like provisions are honoured more in the breach than in the observance. A Goan cannot aspire to a seat on the bench of the High Court; he cannot be a Bishop suffragan to the archdiocese of Goa; he cannot aspire to a military lieutenancy, or probably a dignity of a much lower order in the service, be his qualifications of the highest. True it is the Goans are allowed a representation in the National Cortes, but very often two out of the three Deputies returned are Europeans, resident in Portugal, and possessing no knowledge at all of local matters. To illustrate the crass ignorance of the Portuguese in regard to their colonies, not long ago a president of the Geographical Society of Lisbon had a matter awaiting his decision relative to Portuguese Timor. This worthy, instead of putting the situation of the island as in the Indian ocean, placed it in the Atlantic, grouping it with Caboverde and other islands on the West Coast of Africa!

The representation of the Goans has so far done them no absolute good. Should one of the three Deputies be a Goan, he finds himself not given much heed to. The Portuguese scarcely pass any reforms for the good of their own country, and much less may they be expected to do so in the case of Goa.

Instead of there being found a big balance on the wrong side of the accounts, the Goa Government could expect to lay by a fair surplus if the administration was carried on a strictly economical basis. There are so many channels in which money is recklessly wasted. First, there are the sinecure appointments which are being continually created for giving service to the ass-ine-headed sons of the Portuguese gentry, the salaries being quite out of proportion to the work performed; then there is the big sum which is to be provided for the maintenance of the Padroado (or the Royal Ecclesiastical patronage) in the East, which absorbs more than R. 55,000 annually; then the thirty or thirty-five thousand rupees to be expended for providing first-class passages to and fro to Governors (one per year) and other Government officials, who resign upon flimsy pretexts and get themselves entitled to pensions; and more than all, there is that immense white elephant, the railway guarantee, and innumerable other items which time and space do not permit me to mention just now.

This then is an infinitely short story of the Portuguese administration in India, and the conduct of the nation towards their subjects, the Goans. Their regime is become quite hateful to the people of Goa, whatsoever may be said to the contrary, and that it may come to a speedy end is the earnest desire of everybody. There seems to be in Portugal not a single man of a strength of intellect who might speak his mind and make the Portuguese open their eyes widely, and see for themselves the ruin they are leading themselves to. The only pride of the Portuguese lies in making them remind the outside world of their primitive greatness.

Natives in British India ought to consider themselves as happy mortals under the beneficent rule of England. Though in justice is done now and then it cannot compare itself with that of the Portuguese in regard to the Goans, who are treated as mere serfs in their own country. There is a parliamentary committee in the English House of Commons to look after the welfare of the native in British India, composed of Englishmen, in the Imperial Legislature; the Indian has a National Congress, wherein he can ventilate his grievances, and bring them to the ear of Government; he has Provincial Councils and Industrial Conferences, where he can debate on his wants and suggest a remedy. His education and material welfare is fairly well looked after. The Portuguese, on the other hand, cannot be expected to do any bit of justice to the Goans.

The factious spirit displayed by part of the Goanese press in the present controversy, and the recent change of policy of the "India Portugueza of Goa, will do an immense harm to the Goan community. What is required at the present juncture is the laying aside of the party feelings and personal animosities and the joining together of forces to expel the unjust attacks of the Portuguese, and obtain a redress for their innumerable grievances, and failing this, to shape their own course as might best suit them. That such a state of events may soon come to pass is the earnest desire of one who prides in subscribing himself

A GOAN.

Cavel, Nov. 23.

* The recent Electoral Law provides only one Deputy for Goa, Damaun, and Diu.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thames, with the English mails of the 15th instant, left Aden at 10 a.m., on Tuesday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 10 a.m., on Sunday. The Thames, which communicated with the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Parsawatta, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Allen, Mr E C
Berthoud, Mr C H
Boyd, Rev R
Boyd Mrs
Bromfield, Mr F W
Craymer Mrs and child
Edwardes, Mr and Mrs S M
Grant Mr
Gibbon Mr W C A
Gallagher, Mr and Mrs
Hicks, Mr
Hailes, Mr H and family
Hailes, Mr J
Jones, Mr Leslie
Joyce, Mr A
Kincaird, Mr C A
Moore, Mr
Pim, Mr A W
Pozzi, Rev and Mrs E J
Russell, Rev and Mrs
Sanders, Mrs
Smith, Mr R
Stone, two Misses
Stocks, Mr L
Smith, Mr J S
Sinclair, Mr
Terry, Mr G S
Tamlah, Mr J R
Willimott, Mr A B
Wood, Mr R B

FROM BRINDISI.

Blennerhassat, Mrs
Brownlow, Capt and Mrs
Brooks, Mr
Copeland, Surgn-Capt
Cadell Mr P E
Chrestien, Mr F F
Economias, Mr
Fraser, Mr Cuthbert
Harvey, Surg-Genl and Mrs
Ker, Mr G D
Lelievre, Mr
Melitus, Mr
Martin, Surg-Col W T
Newton, Mr C
Owen, Lieut R C R
Wyllie, Major and Mrs

FOR KUSBACHEE.

Davis, Mr and Mrs G L J and two children; and Sanders, Mrs and infant

THE HONOURABLE MR. TILAK AND THE MASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to deny through your columns, in the most emphatic terms, the statement made by the Honourable Mr. Tilak and his followers to the effect that the masses dislike and are opposed to the Social Conference, and that the holding of it in the Congress pendal will be tantamount to the utter disregard of public opinion. Everyone knows that the three mob meetings held in Poona were conspicuous by the absence of leaders from among the classes which must properly be styled "masses." In a city like Poona, in which one finds and hears so much of Brahmanical preponderence in several respects, it is but natural that Messrs Natu, Tilak and Garde named above should be successful in drawing a large following, chiefly consisting of their own kith and kin, ready to back them up at a moment's notice; but what does this all come to? The newspaper-reading public fails to discover in it the hand or even the existence of any other element than that of the Brahmins and some of their hangers-on from a few other classes. The attempt made by the Honourable Mr. Tilak in his two weeklies to impress upon the readers and others that even cultivating and labouring classes, weavers, gardeners, fishermen, and so on, who are looked down upon by the Brahmins as "low castes or shudras," and who form nearly three-fourth of the bulk of the entire Hindu populace of the Bombay Presidency, do not favour the Conference, is, apart from the fact that the statement has provoked bitter criticisms from several quarters, as untrue as it is foolish. In the face of the plain facts that among the abovenamed classes the reforms discussed and sought for by the Social Conference, viz., (1) abolition of early marriage, (2) introduction of widow re-marriage, (3) prohibition to cut hair of widows, (4) system of divorce, (5) repudiation of the hoonda custom (money accepted by the bridegroom's father from the bride's father before marriage), have been in vogue for hundreds of years past, and nobody has ever complained of their uselessness or oppression, the statement of the honourable gentleman must be taken for what it is worth. I challenge the Honourable Mr. Tilak and other enemies of the Social Conference to bring to the notice of the public whatever evidence he or they may have to assert that three-fourth of the Hindu people have disapproved of the Social Conference or its holding in the Congress pendal, when the facts are quite otherwise. If the honourable gentleman and his colleagues say that opinions ought to be numbered and not weighed, in other words, the reformers being a handful their actions ought not to be upheld by the Government, here are at the side of the reformers nearly three-fourth of the Hindu population to encourage them by saying: "Oh reformers, go on with your meritorious work of ameliorating our miserable condition, enlighten our minds, because we are ignorant and oppressed by the Brahmanical greed and monopoly of education. Between them and us (masses) there intervenes a very wide gulf, daily widening on account of sectarian ambition, which it is for you to bridge." What Shudra is there, who, when he knows the services the Conference is rendering them, will step forward and say, "I dislike such a Conference." If the Congress is for the people, much more must be the Conference. I request Babu Surendra Nath Bonerjee—the President-elect—to prove to the hilt his golden statement, "I am for the people." Of course, by "people" he meant "not particular sections, but the people at large—the ignorant masses, the dumb millions of India, for whom he has vowed to die." Come "Messrs. Tilak and Co." and prove that you have spoken nothing but the truth. Number or weigh the opinions. The reformers are safe. But if you fail to do it, the masses will say to you: "You have marred our prospects; you have nipped in the bud the two healthy institutions, in order that we may for ever lie fallen, grope in dark and rise no more." Consider, my countrymen what you do, and answer boldly this question: "Do you prefer the interests of a few thousands to those of the two hundred millions of India?—Yours, &c.,

Girgaum, Nov. 26. X. Y. Z.

FONSECA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The attempt on the part of "X." to justify Fonseca's conviction and sentence by quoting a passage from Mr. Labouchere's journal appears to me as invalid as it is futile. "X." seems to be incapable of understanding the exact meaning, and comprehending the real nature of Mr. Labouchere's opinion, and much more incapable of applying and citing it as an authority, when he does it in a case of the nature of circumstantial evidence, as that of Fonseca's. Mr. Labouchere, perhaps, never dreamt, while inditing his passage, that it would be cited to support doubtful cases as the one on hand, but he evidently meant such circumstantial evidence that could stand firm and unshaken when subjected to the test of hostile and poignant criticisms. And yet Mr. X. has the amiability to put down every argument and writing emanating from the other side as balderdash, and perhaps to have his considered as Gospel Truth. Each and every line of his quotation has been so ably dealt with by your correspondent "Truth," that very little requires to be added to show its complete disadaptability to the present case. Not only that, but had Fonseca been so fortunate as to have a Labouchere to try him on the evidence in question, there would have been no question of sending him to the gallows, but he would have been enjoying his liberty ere long. Now then, as the public at large, are so unanimous in thinking that Fonseca should not only be spared the gallows, but should have a re-trial, it would be in the interest of good government, civilization, and justice that he should have it. If not, it would seem something uncommonly barbarous in refusing him his dues, and on no justifiable grounds.—Yours, &c.,

Baroda, Nov. 26. J. A. D.

VOLUNTEER GUARDS-OF-HONOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Last year, on the occasion of his Excellency the Governor's levee, a 100 rank-and-file, consisting of Volunteers of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, were asked to be present to serve as a guard-of-honour. As it was not intimated what number each company should furnish, Volunteers from every company turned out, so that the number exceeded 100 (rank-and-file). The officer in charge of the guard counted the men, commencing from "A" Company from left to right, and not from right to left; as had been the practice, and having counted hundred, the rest were sent about their business. I submit that in the first instance, apart from the disappointment caused, needless trouble was given to those whose services were thus dispensed with. As the levee is now approaching (which will take place in December next), I would suggest that each Company should be requested to furnish a certain specified number from its ranks, by which no needless inconvenience will be caused, and selected men only will be sent out for the guard-of-honour—an arrangement which I have no doubt will meet with the approval of all concerned.—Yours, &c.,

NOV. 25. GO. MESS.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL W. W. H. SCOTT is permitted to reside in India on vacating command of the 11th Bengal Lancers.

COLONEL W. T. BRERETON is permitted to reside in India on vacating his appointment as Comandant of the Nayar Brigade.

LIEUTENANT R. ST. F. GILLESPIE is transferred from the Military Works Department to the Indian Submarine Mining Company, and posted to the Bombay Command.

LIEUT. F. E. GEOGHAGAN, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, Assistant to the Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona District, is transferred from Poona to Bombay, to relieve Lieut.-Colonel B. L. P. Reilly, Assistant Commissary General, Chief Commissariat Officer, Bombay District.

LIEUT.-COLONEL B. L. P., REILLY, Assistant Commissary General Chief Commissariat Officer, Bombay District, on relief by Lieut. F. E. Geoghegan D.A.C.G., to proceed to Poona and assume charge of the Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona District, from Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Dobbs, about to be appointed a Commissary General.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—6th Bengal Infantry.—Major C. H. Westmorland to be Commandant, *vice* Hailes vacated; Captain C. F. G. Young to be 2nd-in-Command, remaining seconded; Major R. M. Maxwell to be 2nd-in-Command, sub. *pro tem*; Captain H. J. Roche to be Wing Commander, sub *pro tem*. 25th Gurkas.—Lieutenant R. F. Warburton, 43rd Gurkhas, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 24th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant F. L. Wood, Shropshire Light Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 1st Bombay Lancers.—Lieutenant A. R. C. Savile. West Surrey Regiment, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

A POLICE SERGEANT at Rangoon, the other day observed a tailor making up a jacket or vest for a Hindoo out of splendid chamois skin. He inquired of the tailor for whom he was doing up so elaborate a garment, and the tailor said for a Hindu in the employ of the Burma State Railway. That personage was at once interviewed, and he turns out to be a carriage coolie, named Buduloo, and the chamois leather to be the property of the Railway.

THE B. P. R. A. CENTRAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 27.

THE first stage of the Native championship has closed. The shooting of the 9th Bombay Infantry amongst the Native competitors is good, and for the British this year the Volunteers deserve special mention. A puffy wind blowing right across the ranges from east to west, yesterday, considerably interfered with good results in both classes, and the scores, as will be seen from the scores. The health of troops in camp is good. The following are the scores up to date:—

Match 10—The Championship. Distance 200 yards. Rs. 100 presented by Major-General M. H. Nicholson, C.B., Commanding Mhow. Position standing, number of shots seven.

200 yards

	Pts	Rs
Lieut Sharpe, Bom Vols	31	50
Pte Robinson, K O Y L I	30	35
Sergt McLean, B B and C I V	29	25
Sergt Finigan, B B and C I V	29	17-8
Lance Corpl Porter, B B and C I V	29	17-8
Sergt King, B B and C I V	29	15
Sergt Clarke, Poona Vol	29	10
Pte Drake, 2nd Mid Regt	28	10
Lieut Mushat, B B and C I V R	28	10
Colr Sergt Parr, B B and C I V R	28	10
Lce Corpl Clarke, G I P R V A	28	10
Sergt Carthey, B B and C I R V	28	7-8
Corpl Mesent, L N L Regt	28	7-8
Sergt Foster, Lance Fus	28	7-8
Corpl Hill, G I P R Vol	27	7-8
Colr Sergt Kenny, Lanc Fus	27	5
Corpl Margs, Bo Vol	27	5
Corpl McKenna, Lanc Fus	27	5
Pte Barry, Rl Irish Rifles	27	5
Pte Hurst, L N L Regt	27	5
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol	27	5
Sergt Feuvre, B B and C I R Vol	27	5

156 entries. One 27s counted out.

Match 11.—The Championship. Rs. 50 presented by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I. Distance 300 yards. Standing or kneeling for both Cavalry and Infantry. Number of shots seven.

	Pts.	Rs.
Cr Sergt Parr, B B and C I R Vol	29	50
Sergt Knautt, 2nd Middlesex	28	35
Lce Corpl Herbert, G I P R Vol	27	25
Sergt Hunt, K O Y L I	27	20
Corpl Caffrey, Lanc Fus	27	15
Lce Sergt Andrew, Middlesex	27	15
Pte Drake, Middlesex	27	10
Cr Sergt Kenny, Lanc Fus	27	10
Sergt Bwye, B B and C I R Vol	27	10
Sergt Foster, Lanc Fus	27	10
Sergt Major Kelly, North Lanc	26	10
Sergt Major Downing, Bom Vol	26	7-8
Corpl Clarkson, Rl Lanc	26	7-8
Lce Corpl Porter, B B and C I R Vol	26	7-8
Cr Sergt Watson, B B and C I R	26	7-8
Sergt Instr Jays, B B and C I R	25	5
Corpl Hill, G I P R Vol	25	5
Cr Sergt Isherwood, K O Y L I	25	5
Pte Kenyon, North Lanc	25	5
Lce Corpl McKenna, Lanc Fus	25	5
Corpl Cutler G I P R Vol	25	5
Lieut Stack, 3rd Bo Cavy	25	5

158 entries.

MATCH 29.—The "Championship." Rs. 100 presented by his Highness the Chief of Mudhol. Distance 200 yards. Number of shots seven. Position standing.

	Pts.	Rs.
Lance Nk Mahadeo Deoli, 14th Bo I	32	20
Pte Vishram Lawant, 9th Bo I	31	15
Jem Luximan Lawant, 4th Bo Rifles	31	10
Hav Lakshman Sonjar, 25th Bo Rifles	31	10
Lance Nk Deoji Gonvilla, 19th Bo In	30	10
Hav Gonaji Mohitay, 9th Bo In	30	10
Hav Subha Singh, 12th Bo In	30	7
Hav Sk Kareem, 9th Bo In	30	7
Cr-Hav Mahadoo Dhuri, 7th Bo In	30	7
Jem Issar Sing, 4th Bo Rifles	30	7
Lce Nk Hari Pathkar, 25th Bo Rifles	30	7

Four more scores of 30, 15 of 29 and 25 of 28. Ten prizes of Rs. 5, 10 of Rs. 4, 12 of Rs. 3 and 12 of Rs. 2.

Three 28s counted out.

Match 30.—The Championship. Rs. 50 presented by Brigadier-General Cunningham. Distance 300 yards. Number of shots seven. Position kneeling or sitting.

	Pts.	Rs.
Hav Sk Mahomed Akber, 16th Bo I	33	20
Pte Daku Mengreker, 9th Bo I	30	15
Jemr Bhagwandin Tiwari, 14th Bo I	30	10
Havr Mahadeo Sawant, 16th Bo I	30	10
Jemr Narayen Sindi, 16th Bo I	30	10
Lce Nk Hari Pathar, 25th Bo Rifles	30	10
Pte Deowank Kandnak, 4th Bo Rifles	30	7
Nk Sabhaji Ghan, 22nd Bo I	29	7
Jemr Hamberao, 2nd Lancers	29	7
Pte Jit Bahadur, 4th Bo Rifles	29	7
Hav Surijpal Sing, 22nd Bo I	29	7
Sapper Gauna Mahadeo, S and M	29	5
Lce Nk Sayyid Dawood, 10th Bo I	29	5
Pte Chanderso Chowan, 9th Bo I	29	5
Subr Annaji Dewli, 28th Pioneers	29	5
Naik Nagi Singh, 2nd Grens	29	5
Hav-Major Govarishankar Tiwari, 8th Bo I	29	5
Jemr Luxmon Sawant, 4th Bo Rifles	29	5
Hav Manuel De Souza, 9th Bo I	29	5
Cr Hav Sk Haran, 14th Bo I	29	5
Hav Sheem Sarandkar, 25th Rifles	29	5

Ten score of 28 points prizes 4 Rs each and twelve of Rs 3 each; twelve of 27 points Rs 2 each.

18 27s counted out.
399 entries.

A VERY HARD CASE FROM DEHRA DUN.

WHEN we hear of a planter summarily dismissed from his post, the supposition that he has been badly treated not unnaturally tends to be discounted by the suggestion that there is probably something to be said against him. In order, therefore, to justly appreciate the indignation that is felt just now in the little tea district of Dehra Dun, at the unaccountable treatment of Mr. Leslie Rogers by the Raja of Nahan, it is necessary to explain the facts of the case. Mr. Rogers is the leading planter of the district. It has been largely owing to his exertions that the Dehra Dun Mounted Company, which he has commanded for a number of years, has arrived at its present state of high efficiency. The leading spirit in every social function in which the planters of the station are concerned, his house has always been an open one, and his sympathetic, yet withal shrewd, advice has helped many a man who has found himself in difficulty. A keen soldier, he is not only the inventor of a field service tent of very considerable merits, but has distinguished himself on active service with the Black Mountain Expedition, which he joined as a volunteer. He is in charge of the Dun tea estates of the Raja of Nahun, which he has managed with very successful results for nearly ten years. A man with an unsullied reputations he has recently been harassed by the vilest accusation brought against him on behalf of the Raja, apparently without a shadow of real foundation, and has suddenly been dismissed from the post he has honourably occupied so long. The position held by the parties in the matter is somewhat peculiar. The Raja of Nahun is an independent chieftain of one of the Hill States of the Punjab which borders on the Dun. Instead, however, of developing the resources of his own State, the Raja has thought fit to invest his money in estates in the Dun. This he has done with the consent of the Government of India, and his agent, Mr. Rogers, claims that his appointment is one that, being made through the Foreign Office, entitled him to the usual privileges of Government servants, and precludes him from arbitrary dismissal without the Government of India being consulted. He has consequently appealed to this authority, and his claim will no doubt be thrashed out with equity so far as the Government of India feels itself justified in interfering. The matter, however, will not be allowed to rest here, for the indignation of the planting community of the Dun being now thoroughly roused, they are determined to bring to a head their old grievance against the Raja of Nahun, for occupying rich tea land in British territory, which it is claimed should be made available for the development of local Joint Stock enterprise. The contention is a very reasonable one, for to permit a petty protected chieftain to squeeze his own people and to neglect the development of his State, in order to increase his prestige by buying up land in British territory to extend his frontier, is, to say the least of it, exceedingly undesirable. The valley of the Dun has so long been a dumping ground for political pensioners of the Yakub Khan type, that to allow independent Rajas also to obtain a footing there is to sow the seeds of trouble hereafter, against which the local planting community very naturally protests. We understand that representations are being made to the Government of India to appoint a Commission to investigate the matter, and in view of the importance of the interests involved, it is to be hoped that the question will not be allowed to drop. The valley of the Dun, lying as it does within little more than a stone's throw of that much frequented health resort, Mussoorie, is a peculiarly undesirable spot to be allowed to pass out of European hands. Not only does the road to Mussoorie pass through it, but it is the head-quarters of the Imperial Forest School, where the whole of the provincial officers of the Forest Department receive their training. It is also a military station, and the winter residence of the majority of the permanent European inhabitants of Mussoorie. Indeed, it is scarcely to be supposed that Mussoorie would ever have become the permanent abode of any retired Anglo-Indians, if it were not for the existence of this delightful valley as a cold-weather refuge. When to this is added the fact that the spur immediately overhanging the Dun is the location of some of the largest railway schools in India, the importance of safeguarding its interests needs no further demonstration.—*Indian Daily News.*

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STOCKS SHARES AND TRADE.

WRITING on Saturday the Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer" said:—This has been another week of great havoc in the share market, and people who do not as a rule interest themselves in that department of commerce have had their attention arrested by the rumours of heavy losses sustained by individuals fairly well known in Calcutta. Luckily the worst has been seen, and there is every appearance of getting into slack water, so that no harm can be done in now saying that we have really gone through a panic. The downward rush was acute in the earlier days of the week, in fact it was not till about noon yesterday that the general drop was arrested. On investigating the actual causes of what happened, it is not over-easy where to fix the guilt. Certainly a great feeling of alarm was engendered, and it was impossible to have said at what stage people were to regain their senses and understand that they were flinging away valuable securities for less and less money each day. It was not as if the industries represented had suddenly become unremunerative, or that money was at famine prices and not procurable, for in these respects things were practically unchanged. Nor is it anything more than a stretch of imagination to say that home political causes were to be blamed, for, after all, what close connection could there have been between the state of affairs in Turkey and the dividend earning powers of a local jute mill or tea garden. There had been a little over-speculation some time ago, and people with cash resources in very inverse ratio to their voracity for favourite jute stocks like Howrah and Fort Gloster, were, I believe, really at the bottom of all the trouble. This class as a rule are in a hurry to become rich, they have very little to lose, their purchases are almost on the scale of a Vanderbilt, from whom they differ, however, in so far as they borrow, and only in places where the regulation margin of 20 or 25 per cent is not exacted. Financiers who encourage this class of borrower are pleasant to deal with in a rising market, but as soon as there is a lull, with a suspicion even of prices dropping and of their attenuated margins disappearing, they give the unfortunate plunger no quarter; he is told at once to furnish what he does not possess and that is more margin. Not being able to do so his shares are sold off, and in a weak market the effect is inevitable, prices drop, and each successive drop creates more and more alarmists. That is one way that panics are created in the local share market, and it seems on this occasion to have been the method, aided by the maturing of forward contracts in quarters where the buyers were weak. The moral is Don't borrow except on a proper margin of 25 per cent, or you stand a chance of being wrecked completely, like some people have been this week.

Opinions are general to-day that the panic is over, principals and brokers have a brighter look, and there has even been a smart recovery in some things. Howrah Jute ordinaries for instance were done at 135 yesterday forenoon and are now 143. It never does to write over-confidently on these matters, but as far as one can judge, and I have gone through a score or more of panics in this and in other markets, the tide has turned, and as more leniency is being shown to borrowers in quarters that were threatening, it seems safe to assume at any rate that prices will not for the present slide back to the lowest points touched earlier in the week. Jutesi cottons, India Generals, and such like good investments, are it would seem safe to buy at to-day's range of rates.

The low water in the share market just referred to, has been equalled this week by the low water, literally, in the river, and the difficulty of combating the James and Mary. At the two rises of tide to-day there has been a total of only 21 feet and 19 feet 9 inches in the Eastern Gut, which about a foot more in the Western Guts. Something must be done to set matters right, and that as soon as possible. It is said that the Port Commissioners are considering whether it would be possible to draw chains across the bar and so diminish it; another idea is to have a big barrow towed by a tug steamer over the obstruction, with a similar object in view. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce is believed to be moving in the matter, and it can be trusted to bring any requisite pressure that may be needed on the Port Commissioners.

In the money market the principal event of the week has been the rise of one per cent in the Bank of Bombay rate, bringing the same into line with the 4 per cent minimum of the Bank of Bengal. In the three weeks, from 26th October to 16th November, the decline in the cash of the Bank of Bombay was 105 lakhs, with an identical diminution in private deposits, so that the putting on of the break was nothing but right. Locally there is no change, prices being the same as last week, namely, 4 to 5 for discounts and 3½ for Government paper loans, but with more demand for accommodation. In the Bank of Bengal statement below, the decrease of 84 lakhs shown in private deposits is hardly a correct reflex of the drain in that direction of 40 lakhs of Government drafts having gone to credit in the week apparently and having been absorbed, in addition to about 20 or 25 lakhs of telegraph transfers received on trade account through the Comptroller General from Bombay. On the whole, therefore, it will be seen that both here and in Bombay there is a steady offtake and absorption into the country. The combined cash balances of the three Presidency banks at the moment do not give an excessive total. The position seems comfortable and no more, but if there is to be any further drifting of money to the provinces immediately a further tightening in prices will result. The bazaar here seems somewhat bare, the shroffs being of opinion that ready supplies of money are almost entirely in the hands of the bank—51 days first-class hoondees are 13 annas discount.

In the jute marked a decline during the week of about 10 shillings per ton at the other end gave an appearance of decided depression, and rates here weakened in sympathy. Loose jute is 3 to 4 annas a maund lower then last week, and packers quote about Rs. 30½ per bale for firsts. Altogether there has not been much doing, but at the close there is appearance of the home decline having been checked, and this may improve matters. Reuter quotes London £11-7-6 sellers and flat, but there are buyers at £11-5 by private advices. In jute fabrics there has been little doing, with a tendency to lower prices.

The freight marked is being principally interested this week in the question of the River; it is giving great trouble both to incoming and outgoing steamers and ships. The matter is getting very serious as the James and Mary bar is silting up so fast this year that it will be soon a question of loading and discharging at Diamond Harbour if nothing is done. London freights have been fairly steady, and the S S. Clan Drummoned, expected the last days of the month, obtained 18s. 9d. for linseed, the shippers taking the chance of its being shipped during this month. For next month a little dead weight has been shipped at 15s. and 13s. 9d. but generally shippers are insisting on 12s. 6d. Linseed for next month has been shipped at 16s., 3d. and jute at 20s. For Dundee the S. S. Saint Enoch fixed for early next month at 21s. 3d. with 4,000 tons. Shippers are holding out for 20s., at which price a steamer was chartered at home, giving option of several other ports. For Hamburg a fair business was done in the Liners at 22s. 6d. For Fuime the S S. Hampstead booked a full cargo of jute at 21s. Via Cape the market is little firmer, and the County of Selkirk obtained 21s 3d. for U. K. Continent, all December shipment. Small rates for Dundee and Hamburg were made at the same rates in the loading ships. Disengaged tonnage in port, 32,600 tons.

MANSLAUGHTER BY A SOLDIER.

THE Ferozepore fatal assault case, which excited great interest at Lahore concluded on Saturday. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against Napier on the first charge, culpable homicide, and guilty against Keough on the third charge, abatment of simple hurt Mr. Justice Rivaz in passing sentence, said: Robert Napier, you have been convicted after a careful and patient trial of the very serious offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The facts of this case show that you caused the death of a perfectly unoffending fellow creature in a very brutal and cowardly fashion. You may have said to yourself at the time—I hope you are not saying it to yourself still—"It was only a native;" because the punishment I shall have to give you will be intended to shew you plainly that Lalu's life was as precious in the eye of the law as yours or mine, or anybody's present here in Court to-day. You have narrowly escaped a charge and possible conviction of a still more serious offence, namely, that of murder; but the offence of which you have been actually convicted is one for which the law provides a maximum punishment of ten years' rigorous imprisonment. I do not consider it necessary to inflict the maximum term of imprisonment, but I do consider it absolutely necessary to inflict a substantial and exemplary punishment. The sentence of the Court is, therefore, that you suffer rigorous imprisonment for four years, three months of which shall be spent in solitary confinement.

As for you, Michael Keough, the jury have taken more lenient view of your case. Whatever offence you had been convicted of it would not have been necessary to inflict on you a sentence so severe as that inflicted on your co-accused. The moral turpitude proved against you is considerably less than that proved against Napier. At the same time you have helped in doing what was a very cowadly act. I hope that you did not contemplate that Napier would use the degree of violence that he did use, and I hope that you disapproved in your own mind when you found the lengths to which he was going. Giving effect to this, what I may call verdict of the jury, that you are only technically guilty of abetment of simple hurt, and considering also that you have been in detention for three months, the sentence of the Court will be one of six months' rigorous imprisonment, one month in solitary confinement.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORSHIP.

THE native papers unanimously approve of the resolution of the Corporation to appoint a small committee to enquire into and report, in conjunction with the Municipal Commissioner, on the qualifications of all applicants for the post of Municipal auditor, and to select from them those only they considered most eligible for recommendation for appointment. There were, says the Gujerati, "sixteen applications for the vacant auditorship, and it would have been impossible for the Corporation to arrive at a proper decision without having previously subjected the merits and qualifications of the applicants to scrutiny at the hands of a small body. The municipal auditor's post is a responsible one. In order to make him independent of the executive his nomination has been wisely vested in the Corporation. A municipal body like ours with its vast revenue and expenditure and with its complicated machinery and manifold financial responsibilities must have a really competent, independent and scrupulously vigilant auditor. Such an officer is indispensable for the proper administration of municipal finance and avoiding confusion in municipal accounts. The Corporation have appointed a strong committee, and we have no doubt its members will do their appointed task unfettered by any outside influences and solely with a view to promote the best interests of the municipality." The "Kaiser-i-Hind" thinks "It is a matter of satisfaction that, under the corrective and wholesome influence of public opinion, as voiced in the Press, English and vernacular, the Corporation had the good sense to resolve unanimously to depute to a sub-committee of its own body the task of sifting out the chaff from the grain of the applicants for the vacant municipal auditorship. So much unhealthy personal canvassing had for the past fortnight been carried on by some of the candidates, who leaned upon family and friendly influence rather than upon their own brains and competency, and so many weak-kneed or invertebrate Councillors had, it was broadly rumoured, pledged to give their vote in support of their own favourite, that it was considered advisable to devise some rational procedure, whereby such a discreditable attempt might be defeated and a wholesome lesson taught to the tortuous intriguers who went about begging for votes."

LORD ELGIN AND LORD SANDHURST.

Comparing the spirit of the public utterances of the Viceroy and the Governor during their recent tours, some of the native papers speak very highly of the conciliatory and sympathetic tone adopted by the latter. Referring to his reply to the address of the Municipal Boards in Sind, the "Gujerati" remarks: "We are glad his Excellency is not, like Lord Elgin, disposed to resent any inconvenient prayers or representations or to administer a rebuke to those who are anxious to bring in their addresses of welcome to the notice of government their views on important questions relating to the welfare of the people. Viceregal or governorial visits are necessarily far and few between, and it is, in our judgment, a more far-seeing policy to receive the representations proceeding from municipal or public bodies in the spirit in which they are made than tell the people to say only sweet and flattering things in their addresses, or to look upon their petitions as simply vexatious. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" indulges in a high eulogy of Lord Sandhurst and says: "In striking contrast with the nerveless and boneless speeches of the Viceroy, apart from their roghness, if not asperity are those made by Lord Sandhurst in his recent tour through the Southern Maharatta country and in Sind. His Excellency's utter

WRITERS AND READERS.

One of the most interesting features of "Cosmopolis" the new international review, will be a bi-yearly article by M. Edouard Rod, which will be an attempt to describe the actual condition of the French mind from an ethical point of view as revealed in the literature of the day.

Miss Balfour's book on her tour in South Africa is likely to be in the hands of the public in three weeks' time. The illustrations, which are all from drawings by Miss Balfour, will be an interesting feature of the volume. They include a sketch of Mr. Cecil Rhodes's houses near Cape Town where she was the Cape Premier's guest. The articles Miss Balfour contributed to one of the reviews after her return from South Africa merely from the basis of her book.

Mr. George Meredith's novel, "The Amazing Marriage," will be published Shortly Meredith has not yet joined the novelists who publish in single volume directly, for both the English and the American editions of the story will be in two volumes. A novel in more than one volume, has always been a comparatively rare things in Ameaica. One or two of Mrs. Humphry Ward's stories, however, appeared on the other side in two volumes.

The announcement comes from Russia that a "livre d'or" III. has been sent by the committee of French 'literati' and journalists to M. Komaroff, the Russian editor, and will be placed by the famous Panslavist on the tomb of the late Tsar. The book, which contains the autographs of the principal French writers, is of Japanese paper, bound in morocco, and gilt-edged. On the cover is placed a golden Russian cap, and on the elaborate case which encloses the volume there is a portrait of the Tsar Alexander on enamel.

The preparation of the American edition has somewhat delayed the appearance of Slatin Pash's Soudan book. The possibility now is that it will be ready in December, and besides the English and American editions, the work will be issud in several Continental capitals. Slatin Pasha has left England for the Continent, and Major Wingate has returned to Egypt. The book is one of about 700 pages, and has a full score of page pictures by Mr. Talbot Kelly, and a couple of maps. Mr. Talbot Kelly knows the Nile Valley well, and, besides, he has drawn his pictures in counsel with Slatin Pasha and Major Wingate.

Some of the illustrations of Colonel Olcott's forth coming volume of Old Diary Leaves" will be of a striking character. One, for instance, is a facsimile of the cover of a letter phenomenally delivered. another is a flower-born gold box, and a third represents a hybrid sugar tongs phenomenally produced. The frontispiece is a reproduction of a bronze medallion of Madame Blavatsky, and elsewhere there is an illustration showing two locks of her hair. But perhaps the most interesting picture of all is one which represents a corner of a Mahatma's turban. Messrs. Putnam are the publishers.

Two rather notable volumes, Mr. Rudyard Kiplings Second Jungle book and Mrs. Hodgson Burnett's Two Little Pilgrims' Progress, are definitely promised for next week. Mr. Lockwood Kipling, Mr. Rudyard Kipling's father, has illustrated The Second Jungle Book. Twelve drawings have been provided by Mr. R. W. Macbeth for Mrs. Hodgson Burnett's Two Little Pilgrims' Progress. This story looks like being popular both in America, where 15,000 copies were sold before publication, and here, where a large number of copies have also been ordered.

Mr. Herbert M. Thompson has written a work on "Russian Politics" which Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish. It treats of the conditions of social life and government now existing in Russia, a historical study leading up to this. The emancipation of the serfs and various reforms of the same period are described with some fulness. Other portions of the work are devoted to the Teardom, the bureaucracy, and the diverse institutions and characteristics of Russian life. Finally, Mr. Thompson discusses the outlook in reference to the institution of any form of constitutional goverment in Russia.

The coming Christmas promises to be specially rich in literature meant for Christmas reading. One Christmas volume to appear soon is a group of fantastic stories by Mr. Aenry Peek. It will be published by Messrs. Chapman under the title "Nema,' and will be illustrated by Mr. C. E. Brock, whose art work is so well known. The Christmas number of "Chapman's Magazine" will have stories by various writers, mostly dealing with the mysterious and supernatural. The writers include Mr. Zangwill, Mr. Arthur Mahen Miss Violet Hunt, and Mr. Frank Stockton, whose contribution, however, is numerous.

The December number of the Ludgate Magazine will contain a number of portraits of the Gladstone family, especially in its earlier branches. On the reproductions of these being forwarded to Mr. Gladstone for his inspection, he wrote to the editors expressing much pleasure at the impressions and making certain suggestions, which as far as possible have been carried out. Mr. Gladstone suggested that the series should include the fine representation of Sir Thomas Gladstone, by Ouless, the drawing of his (Mr. Gladstone's) brother. Captain Gladstone, by Richmond; and pictures of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Neville, Mrs. Gladstone's maternal grandparents, and of her beautiful sister Mary, Lady Lyttelton. Unfortunately the exigencies of time prevented the adoption of this recommendation.

M. Eugene Spuller, the French Senator, who for some time past has taken a less active part in politics than is his want, is busily engaged in literary work. He is preparing a volume on the Great Revolution—to appear under the title Hommes at Choses dela Revolution—in which he will essay to throw fresh light on various sidesissues of the history of the period. M. Spuller's book will contain a very carefully documented Chapter on the writers contemporary with the Revolution, a subject in which he is specially interest. Another prominent French politician, M. Isambert, one of the leading members of the Progressist group, which brought about the downfall of M. Ribot, has also a book in hand on the revolutionary period. It will deal with the every-day life of the people during these troublous times, and will probably be called La Vie a Paris pendant la Premiere Revolution.

A correspondent writes us of the late Mr. De Kewer Williams:—It was as a Cromwellian collector that Mr. Williams made his mark. He had at first no idea how the subject would grow; his object was simply to get together a few interesting things to illustrate a lecture he had arranged to deliver on the Protector. When he had obtained more than 400 portraits of Cromwell it was seen not only that the Protector's likeness had been more often engraved than that of any other historical character, but that every style of art of all countries had been called into requisitiyn to produce the pictures. The pictures medals, etc., he sought in all parts of the British Isles, as well as in Continental towns. It was at Munich that a dealer told him that Cromwell was more often inquired about than any other personage. Though by no means a poor man for a Nonconformist minister, Mr. William's resources did not allow him to acquire every choice painting or statue that came under his notice. When he had to refuse a tempting offer he would humorously subscribe himself J. De Kewer Williams, Limited.

Mr. Williams (the correspondent continues) seemed to be especially proud of an oil painting portrait of his hero discovered in a ruines condition in a damp loft near Oswestry, which had been successfully restored. The extraordinary variety of the collection was one of its principal charms, otherwise many of the portraits had little value as such, though they represented many nationalities and schools of art. Besides the portraits there wese statuettes, earvings, coins, and medals. There was well-executed marble bust of unknown age, and a valuable tankard representing the dissolution of the Long Parliament. Looking on all his treasures and listening to Mr. William's explanations one realised that he could teach you some things about Cromwell which you might have missed even in the pages of Carlyle. To the remark of an American, I guess that Carlyle resurrected Cromwell, Mr. Williams answered emphatically. No; his memory never died out.

Mr. Ernest Maindron has finished an exhaustive study of the history of artistic advertising in France, a branch of art, of which he dates the first notable beginning as no further back than 1886. Among historical works to appear shortly in Paris is an account of Napoleon's Russian campaign, edited by M. Armand Dayot, of the French Fine Art Department, from and unpublished manuscript containing a number of drawings by its anonymous author. Several well-known French novelists have volumes almost ready for issue. Among them are Letters de Femmes, by Marcel Prevost; Eyrimah, a novel of which the scene is laid in prehistoric times, by the brothers Roeny; La Fille du Deputé, by Georges Ohnet, with illustrations by Rene Lelong; and Nouveaux Contes de Garnison, by Jean de Villeurs.

Messrs. Longmans and Co. announce that they have in the press a new book by the late Mr. R. L. Stevenson. This is his book of Fables, some of which were lately published in "Longmans' Magazine." Messrs Longmans are also bringing out at the beginning of next month Mr. Stanley Weyman's historical romance "The Red Cockade," in one volume at six shillings.—A work which scientific people, in particular, have for some time been expecting, The Life of Sir Joseph Wolf, by Mr. A. H. Palmer, is nearly ready for publication by the same firm. The book will contain a large number of plates and illustrations from some of Wolf's best studies of animals. A list of books illustrated by him will be given in an appendix.

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AFTER USE
Prevents Boiler Leakage.
EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
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Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.
MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

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is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.
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assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.
SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."
EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int se thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.
CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
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RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphedyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 25th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.
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Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
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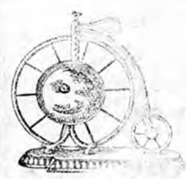

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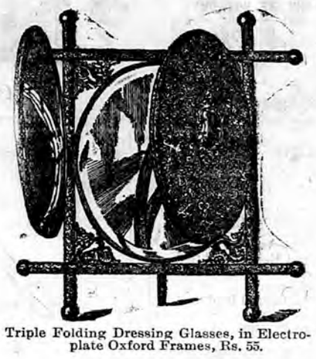

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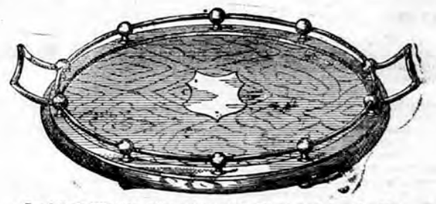

Oval Oak Waiter, 19in., mounted, Electro-plate, Rs. 85.

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7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash or milk by admixture with water and apply it in that form.
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